"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; light west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,638. . . . NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA READY FOR WAR; RUSSIA GIVES WARNING TO GERMANY; LONDON STILL SEES HOPE FOR PEACE

BRITISH TROOPS SHED FIRST BLOOD IN ULSTER WAR

Fire on Nationalist Gun-Runners Near Dublin, Killing Four, Wounding Many.

WOMEN AND BOYS SHOT

Soldiers in Running Fight with Irish Volunteers and Crowds Assisting Them.

BAYONETS USED FREELY

Mob Retaliates with Revolver Shots and Clubbed Rifles —Police Mutinous.

RIFLES LANDED FROM YACHT

Troops and Police Fail to Intercept the Greater Part of the Consignment.

THE LORD MAYOR PROTESTS

Says Troops Were Ordered Out Without His Permission — Appeals to Redmond for Justice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—Four persons were killed in the streets of Dublin and many wounded after an attempt made by troops and police yesterday afternoon to seize a consignment of 1,000 rifles landed by the Nationalist Volunteers from a yacht lying off Howth, near the city.

The constabulary was warned of the landing, and, reinforcing the police, a detachment of the King's Own Scottish Borderers intercepted the gun-runners at Clontarf, with a view to taking the rifles from the volunteers, some of whom fired at the troops. Two soldiers and a policeman were wounded, and in the rioting which followed several Nationalists were injured.

When the troops returned to the city they were met on their way to the barracks by an infuriated mob, which included many women. Brickbats were hurled at them, and the order was given to fire. Two persons were killed and many were wounded. Two died later in the hospital. The troops returned to the barracks.

Intense excitement prevailed last night, but up to a late hour no further serious disturbances had occurred.

The volunteers were paraded early today and marched out to Howth. The yacht , which was manoeuvring in the bay, put in at once, and arrangements were immediately made for the discharge of her cargo of guns. While the volunteers held the pier two members of the Royal Irish Constabulary attempted to interfere, but were shouldered aside and forced to get outside the volunteer lines. The rifles were then landed with all expedition.

Coast guards who went to the yacht in a boat with instructions to board her were ordered off. It is even said that some of the coast guards who refused to move were induced to do so by means of revolvers pointed at them.

Altogether about 1,000 volunteers were present, and each man took a rifle.

It was about 4 o'clock when the returning volunteers found themselves in Howth Road, confronted by armed soldiers and police. The volunteers decided, in order to avoid a conflict, to double back and proceed by another route, but found a second force of soldiers and police barring the way.

"Exactly how the conflict began," says The Daily News Dublin correspondent, "it is difficult to say. The police proceeded to disarm the volunteers and seized a number of rifles. This was naturally resented. A dozen shots rang out, coming, it is said, from volunteer revolvers. One bullet struck a soldier, and, glancing off, hit another. The fighting at once became general. The volunteers struck out with the butt ends of their rifles. The mêlée was not of long duration, but the worst was to come.

"Marching back to barracks, the Scottish Borderers met a hostile crowd, and another followed at their heels. For a time the crowd was content to boo and shout, but steadily the fury of the mob grew more intense, and near the O'Connell statue began a rain of stones and bottles. Smarting under the onslaught, many soldiers, it is declared, broke ranks and charged down the street with fixed bayonets. One man received a bayonet thrust in the chest.

"Suddenly the crack of rifles rang out, immediately followed by agonized shrieks of men, women, and children. Who gave the order to fire I cannot say; nobody seems to know, and the officer in charge at the barracks declines to make any statement. The crowd was sent flying at the metal bridge across the Liffey, and the road was bespattered with blood. Three

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BURIES FRIEND HE KILLED.

White, Remorseful, Surrenders and Tells of Fatal Duel.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. J., July 26.—Emerson R. White shot and killed Charles Haight in a strip of woods a mile north of this city yesterday, while they were hunting. White then buried the body under the roots of an overturned tree and went home.

He could not sleep last night, and this morning told his wife what he had done. Then he telephoned to the Chief of Police and later went to the police station and surrendered.

White said that Haight had upbraided him, accusing him of paying attentions to his wife, and then began shooting at him with a revolver, firing five shots before he raised his rifle and killed him at the first shot. He was frightened and buried the body, but this morning he decided to tell the story. He went with the policemen and showed them where the body was buried.

BEE UPSETS BIG AUTO.

Distracts Driver and Machine Goes Into Gutter, Injuring Three.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—A bee alighted upon the gown of Mrs. Frederick J. Bolkmann of Winthrop, Mass., this afternoon as the touring car in which she was riding was in the highway between the houses of Stuyvesant Fish and George Henry Warren. Mr. and Mrs. George Godfrey occupied the rear seat of the car.

The bee buzzing loudly startled Mrs. Bolkmann, and her husband attempted to brush it away. In doing so he lost control of the car, which swerved into the gutter and turned over. Mr. Godfrey jumped and escaped. The others were caught under the car.

Mr. Godfrey obtained the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Warren and their servants. The police were called and the machine was righted.

Mrs. Godfrey, it was found, had a broken arm, and Mrs. Bolkmann was badly bruised. Mr. Bolkmann broke his collarbone.

OFFERS PRESERVE TO STATE

C. C. Worthington Tenders 8,000 Acres in Jersey as Animal Refuge.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 26.—Ernest Napier of this city, President of the State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, announced today that Charles C. Worthington, the wealthy pump manufacturer and owner of the largest private game preserve in the State, had tendered the use of 8,000 acres of New Jersey mountains, bordering on the Delaware River, to the State of New Jersey as a refuge for all wild life.

Along the river road on the New Jersey shore large herds of deer may be seen roaming about at all seasons of the year. Here is an ancient country road known in history as the "Mine Road," built by the Dutch in the seventeenth century. Along this road the early Hollanders conveyed copper ore from the Buckwood Mountain to Esopus on the Hudson.

FERGUSON WINS IN TEXAS.

Defeat of Ball Regarded as a Rebuke to Wilson Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 26.—In the count of the votes cast for the Governor in yesterday's Democratic primaries James E. Ferguson is leading tonight by about 25,000 over Thomas H. Ball. Ferguson's majority may reach 50,000 of a total vote of 420,000. About 250,000 have been counted. Many of Ferguson's leading supporters assert that letters written by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and Postmaster General Burleson indorsing Ball's candidacy cost Ball thousands of votes. Ferguson championed the candidacy of Champ Clark for the Presidential nomination.

It is asserted in many quarters that the defeat of Ball is equivalent to a "lack of confidence" in those in power at Washington. It also means that the State Democratic Convention which is to be held at El Paso next month probably will adopt a resolution criticising certain policies of the national Administration, particularly with reference to its attitude toward Mexico. Nearly all the leading professional politicians of the Democratic Party in Texas were arrayed against Ferguson and his election will mean an entirely new deal in the State.

Prohibition was defeated in the primary. Prospects tonight were that the final figures would show the defeat of the constitutional prohibition amendment resolution by about 10,000 votes.

COMMISSION PLAN COSTLY.

Denver Spending $100,000 a Year More Than Under a Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 26.—The commission form of government is costing Denver $100,000 a year more than the Mayoralty plan cost.

This startling fact is contained in the semi-annual report of James F. Markey, City Auditor. The comparison is made between the expenses of running the government the first half of this year with those of the first half of 1913.

The figures of the auditor are the first that offer a fair basis of comparison as bills and appropriations of the two forms of government heretofore have overlapped.

If expenditures of the next six months equal those of the last six months, Auditor Markey says a $200,000 shortage in city funds will exist on Jan. 1, 1915.

He serves notice on the Commissioners that he will do his utmost to avert this condition of affairs, and in order to curb further extravagance will refuse to draw warrants against any fund where there is not sufficient money to meet the bill.

GOVERNOR SAVES A BATHER.

Goldsborough of Maryland Goes to Rescue of Baltimore Merchant.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN CITY, Md., July 26.—While Gov. Goldsborough of Maryland was enjoying the surf here today he heard a cry for help. Harry Levine, a young Baltimore merchant, had ventured out beyond the danger lines, a big breaker had swept him off his feet, and he was being carried out.

The Governor, calling to several other men to follow, swam out, caught the struggling, helpless bather, and kept him up until others came and assisted in the rescue.

LENDS $34,000,000 TO MOVE THE CROPS

Government Will Deposit That Amount in Banks of South, Southwest, and Middle West.

AND MORE IF IT IS NEEDED

Replies of 5,000 Banks Show Upward Trend — McAdoo Favors Those Charging Low Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury announced this evening that $34,000,000 would be deposited by the Government in certain parts of the country for crop moving and other legitimate business purposes. These deposits will be made in response to statements contained in replies to a recent circular of the Treasury Department addressed to about 5,000 national banks. Secretary McAdoo also said he would not hesitate to deposit additional amounts in the banks if it became necessary to do so, and that the applications of any other cities than those participating in the $34,000,000 deposits would receive due consideration.

According to Mr. McAdoo the $34,000,000 was necessary because of the prospect of a bumper crop, indication of greatly improved business conditions, and enlarged business activities throughout the country. He said the replies to the Treasury Department's circular letter of inquiry indicated that Government funds would not be needed in the New England and Eastern States, in California, and in some of the States of the West and Northwest. The $34,000,000 will go to the South and the Southwest, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Washington.

McAdoo's Statement.

The Secretary's statement follows:

Secretary McAdoo announced today that he would deposit in certain cities throughout the country, for crop moving and other legitimate business purposes, approximately $34,000,000. He said that this had been decided upon as a result of replies received from about 5,000 national banks in answer to his recent circular, in which he asked if any unusual demand for money was expected this Fall, and for what purposes, and if deposits of Government funds in different sections of the country would facilitate the movement of crops and promote the general business interest.

These replies have been carefully analyzed, and fully confirm the optimistic bulletins of the Agricultural Department as to the prospects for unusually large crops. They also indicate a decided promise of greatly improved business conditions and enlarged business activities throughout the country. The consensus of opinion of the bankers is that it will be of great benefit to the crop movement and to business generally if the Secretary will deposit Government funds in the leading cities of the country as was done last year.

The replies indicate that Government funds will not be needed in the New England and in Eastern States, and in certain States in the West and Northwest and in California. Bankers in the following cities expressed the opinion that no Government deposits would be needed in their localities during the crop-moving season: Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, Tacoma, Salt Lake City, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Mobile. Some of these cities asked for and received crop-moving allotments last year. If it should develop later that they or any of them require deposits their applications will be given consideration.

Where the Funds will Go.

National banks in the following cities indicated their desire for crop-moving deposits, and Government funds will be deposited with them, aggregating approximately $34,000,000.

Birmingham, Montgomery, and Selma, Ala.; Little Rock, Ark.; Pensacola, Fla.; Atlanta, Macon, and Savannah, Ga.; Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans and Shreveport, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Jackson, Meridian, and Vicksburg, Miss.; Charlotte and Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, and Spartanburg, S. C.; Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville, Tenn.; Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, San Antonio, and Houston, Texas; Lynchburg, Roanoke, Norfolk, and Richmond, Va.; Chicago, Ill.; Evansville and Fort Wayne, Ind.; Des Moines and Sioux City, Iowa; Kansas City, (also Kansas City, Kan.,) St. Louis, and St. Joseph, Mo.; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb.; Muskogee and Oklahoma City, Okla.; Seattle and Spokane, Wash.

Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be charged, and the Government will accept as security Government bonds at par, State, municipal, railroad, and other bonds acceptable to the Secretary, at 75 per cent. of their market value; approved commercial paper, acceptable to the Secretary, at 75 per cent. of its face value. The Secretary will not require, as he did last year, that 10 per cent. of the deposits shall be secured by Government bonds.

All collateral offered as security must be approved by a local committee appointed by the Clearing House in each city, and by a representative of the Government chosen by the Secretary. In Sub-Treasury cities the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in addition to the Government's special representative, will be a member of the local committee.

Borrowers to be Benefited.

In apportioning among the banks in each city, consideration will be given to the character of the business done by the applicant bank and to the extent to which it is lending money to its country correspondent banks. Particular consideration will be given to the willingness of the banks receiving Government deposits to lend to their country correspondent banks at reasonable rates of interest. The Secretary is deeply interested in having the Government money distributed in such a way as to enable the ultimate borrower to get it at the lowest possible rate of interest.

Blank forms of applications for deposits will be provided by the department, as was done last year. The collateral will be deposited with local depositaries, each of which will be required to get a surety bond at the expense of the depositary banks, to be approved by the Secretary, under the same general plan as that of last year. The Secretary is prepared to begin the distribution of the funds immediately after the necessary requirements have been complied with by the applicant banks. Deposits will be made subject to call, but it is the intention of the Secretary to leave the funds on deposit

Continued on Page 2.

Another Remarkable Picture Section

Next Sunday the enlarged Picture Section, with four pages in rotogravure, The Times's new process of printing, will again be a feature. It is easily the finest news pictorial section in the world. Place your order in advance for

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

M'REYNOLDS IN LEAD FOR SUPREME COURT

Selection of the Attorney General Now Regarded as Certain if He Will Accept.

PALMER'S HOPES REVIVED

Cabinet Place May Fall to Pennsylvania Congressman or to Joseph E. Davis of Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—While it is not likely that the appointment will be made immediately, in officials circles it is practically regarded as settled that James C. McReynolds, Attorney General of the United States, will be advanced to the bench of the Supreme Court to succeed the late Justice Lurton. However, some intimates of the Attorney General are inclined to believe he will ask the President not to send his name to the Senate, basing his action upon personal grounds and upon the further fact that there is big work ahead of him as the head of the Department of Justice.

With the suit against the New Haven already filed and with suits in prospect against many of the large transportation corporations, Mr. McReynolds is said to believe that here is a field for his efforts which may bring him more lasting fame than a place on the Supreme bench. Then, also, his friends say, Mr. McReynolds has not given up all thought of eventually going back into the private practice of law, where the emoluments to him would be substantial and extensive. Mr. McReynolds is not a wealthy man by any means. He is fond of society and is a bachelor.

But it is said that the President regards the Attorney General as about the most promising of the available material for the Supreme Court Justiceship, and those who know Mr. McReynolds are agreed that should the question go to him in such a way that it would involve his patriotism or his idea of duty, he would accept.

Two other Cabinet members are being discussed for the vacant Justiceship. They are Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, and Mr. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior. Already several candidates are in prospect for the Attorney Generalship, should a change be made. The name of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania has been suggested frequently. Mr. Palmer wished to be Attorney General at the beginning of the new Administration, and some consideration was given to his candidacy. It is said that the President would like to give the place to Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, the present Commissioner of Corporations. According to reports he believes Mr. Davies would make an excellent Attorney General, but may hesitate about appointing him on account of his youth.

MAY BUY NAVY DISCHARGES

And Daniels's New Rule Bars Sending Deserters to Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — Secretary Daniels has issued an order that enlisted men may purchase discharges from the navy, and that no enlisted man shall be imprisoned for desertion in time of peace. This is a radical departure from the practice that has existed for more than 100 years, but the Secretary's justification for it comes from suggestions made by some of the ablest officers in the service among whom a referendum was taken.

Hereafter an enlisted man may purchase his discharge by refunding the cost of the allowances made to him for clothing and other things. The navy is now enlisted to the full strength authorized by law, and Secretary Daniels believes it advisable to give dissatisfied men a chance to get out of the service honorably. There is a long waiting list of those who desire to enlist.

Under the new regulations an enlisted man who deserts or overstays his leave will be taken back into the service if it is his first offense. Should he desert or overstay his leave a second time, he will be dishonorably discharged. It is provided also by the new regulations that enlisted men convicted of drunkenness ashore shall be dishonorably discharged. The new order probably will reduce the expenses of maintaining naval prisons, which cost the Government $1,000,000 a year.

SEEK PRIZE FOR BARTHOLDT

310 Representatives Urge His Claims for Nobel Award.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In a joint letter 310 members of the House have recommended to the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament that the Nobel Peace Prize of 1914 be awarded to Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri.

The letter tells of Dr. Bartholdt's part in calling the second Hague conference and his efforts in behalf of the modern peace movement.

Dr. Bartholdt will sail on Tuesday to attend the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at Stockholm, where he will present the official invitation of the American Government asking the union to have its 1915 conference in the United States.

Servian Army Mobilizing and Crown Prince Is To Command It.

SHOTS ALREADY EXCHANGED

Austrian Ship Carrying Troops on the Danube Is Object of Hostile Fire.

GREAT PANIC IN BELGRADE

General Exodus of the Population as Court and Army Withdraw to Nish.

AUSTRIA'S ARMIES MASSING

Dual Monarchy's Aggressive Action Insisted Upon by Emperor Francis Joseph.

SERVIAN ENVOY DISMISSED

Sending of His Passports Regarded as Equivalent to a Declaration of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, July 26.—Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the whole Servian Army. The Crown Prince will take command.

Parliament, the coffers of the National Bank, and the archives of the various Ministries and of the Russian Legation have been transferred to Nish, the old capital.

On receipt of the reply to Austria's note Baron Geisl refused to accept it and left Belgrade.

The mobilization is in progress. The streets are crowded with soldiers and officers making their way to the railway station.

There was a general exodus from Belgrade yesterday. The prosperous, happy, busy town will shortly look like a city of the dead. In expectation of an immediate Austrian bombardment, whole families are leaving for the interior.

A rumor that the Russian Army is mobilizing has had a cheering effect. Private reports state that Russian help is assured to Servia. There is anxiety as to how the English Government will regard the situation.

Austrian troops are being massed at Semlin, across the Danube from Belgrade, and at Pantchova and Bazias, along the Bosnian frontier. They are ready to cross the frontier at a moment's notice. The soldiers can be seen marching and manoeuvring on the other bank of the river. Austrian river gunboats are steaming up and down the Servian bank. Boats loaded with bridge material are waiting orders.

The question that is in every one's mouth is what will happen tonight. Already forty-eight hours have passed, however, without either a declaration of war or an act of war on either side.

Panic as Belgrade People Flee.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—A dispatch from Semlin to a London news agency says that after the removal of the Servian Court from Belgrade all the business houses shut down and there was a regular exodus of families in overloaded conveyances. Belgrade presented a picture of the greatest confusion. A panic broke out among the inhabitants on rumors of the imminent entry of the Austrians and the bombardment of the town.

Toward nightfall the mob from the outskirts attempted to pillage the houses. Troops fired a volley, dispersing them. Grave excesses also occurred in the northern quarter of the city.

The Belgrade garrison today completed the evacuation of Belgrade, only a force designed to cover its movements remaining behind. The Servian authorities are concentrating large bodies of troops in the neighborhood of Semendria.

The Servian Minister today received a dispatch from Kragouyevatz stating that Crown Prince Alexander, acting as Regent, had ordered a general mobilization of the Servian Army, and summoned the Skupshtina to meet tomorrow in the old fortified capital city of Nish, 130 miles southeast of Belgrade.

FRANCIS JOSEPH IN WAR MOOD

Took a Decisive Part in His Country's Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 26.—It is stated on excellent authority that the aged Emperor has personally taken a decisive part in the firm procedure of Austria. From the beginning the Emperor has insisted on an energetic attitude.

In Vienna the general feeling is that

Continued on Page 2.

Servia's Reply Accepted All Austria's Conditions Except Investigation of Servians by Austrians

LONDON, July 26.—Servia's reply to the Austrian ultimatum is summarized as follows:

First—Servia agrees to the publication in its official journal, on the front page, of the formal declaration submitted by the Austrian Government, condemning the subversive propaganda and deploring its fatal consequences, regretting the participation of the Servian officers in this propaganda, repudiating any further interference with Austro-Hungarian interests, and warning all Servians that rigorous proceedings will be taken in the future against any persons guilty of such machinations.

Second—Servia agrees to communicate this declaration to the army in the form of an order of the day.

Third—It promises to dissolve those societies which may be considered capable of conducting intrigues against Austria.

Fourth—It will revise the laws governing the press.

Fifth—It will dismiss from the army and navy officers and remove civilian officials whose participation in an anti-Austrian propaganda may be proved. The Servian Government, however, protests against Austrian officials taking any part in the inquiry.

Sixth—The Servian Government asks for an explanation as to just what part the Austrian officials are to be called upon to take in the inquiry into the Sarajevo plot, and it is announced that Servia can only admit such participation as would be in accordance with international law and good neighborly relations.

Seventh—To sum up, Servia accepts all the conditions and all the demands of Austria, and makes reservations only regarding the participation of Austrian officials in the inquiry. It does not give its formal refusal to this point, but confines itself to asking explanations.

Finally, if the Austrian Government finds this reply inadequate, Servia appeals to The Hague Tribunal, and to the powers which signed the declaration of 1909 relative to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Servian note expresses the hope that the response will dispel all misunderstandings that threaten neighborly relations, and says that Servia has given proofs of her pacific and moderate policy throughout the Balkan crisis.

"The Servian Government," the note continues, "cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character, such as are common in all lands and escape official control. The Servian Government has been painfully surprised by the statements connecting persons in the kingdom with the Sarajevo outrage. It expected to be invited to co-operate in the investigation of the crime, and was ready to prove by deeds the earnestness of its action against all persons concerning whom communications should be made, without regard to situation or rank."

Further on, the note says:

"The Government of Servia condemns all propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary—namely, all aspirations to detach from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy territories which form a part thereof, and sincerely deplores the lamentable consequences of such criminal actions. It regrets that certain Servian officers and officials, according to the Austrian communication, have participated in these, thereby compromising neighborly relations. The Government disapproves of and repudiates any attempt to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part of Austria-Hungary."

RUSSIAN WARNING GIVEN TO GERMANY

Ambassador Told That the Invasion of Servia Cannot Be Regarded with Indifference.

HOPE IN THE KAISER

Novoe Vremya Says His Intervention Is the Only Thing That Can Prevent War.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The Russian Foreign Minister, Sergius Sazonoff, received the German Ambassador today, and, it is understood, again informed him that Russia would not be able to remain indifferent if Servian territory were invaded. The Ambassador looked very grave when he left the Foreign Office.

The cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow have been placed under a state of extraordinary protection—a modified form of martial law.

A decree was promulgated today forbidding for one year the publication of virtually all news relating to the army and navy, including mobilization, the calling out of reservists, the movements of superior officers, voluntary offers of medical aid, and even the arrest and sentences imposed upon spies.

Another order prohibits unauthorized aeroplane flights near the German or Austrian borders, or in the neighborhood of fortified places.

At a meeting of bankers, with the Director of the National Bank presiding, a resolution was passed today that the financial situation of Russia will enable the present emergency to be met satisfactorily.

The St. Petersburg papers are publishing such headlines as "On the Eve of War," "War is Inevitable." All appear to believe that Russia is bound to intervene.

The Novoe Vremya says that the only thing which could prevent war would be the personal intervention of the German Emperor.

The Rech announces that the Russian Emperor and the German Emperor have been in communication and that there is just a possibility of a favorable issue.

The Emperor attended the theatre last night and received an enthusiastic ovation from the crowds that had gathered outside.

Many Servian officers and reservists are returning home. The Slavs of Moscow are organizing a great demonstration.

INTENSE ALARM IN BELGIUM.

Army to be Mobilized to Preserve the Country's Neutrality.

BRUSSELS, July 26.—The public of Belgium is greatly alarmed over the news from Eastern Europe.

The bridges at Liege have been mined.

The Ministry of War is preparing for the reinforcement of the army, the authorized peace strength of which is about 54,000 officers and men, in order to maintain the neutrality of Belgium in the event of a European war. Plans have been completed for a general mobilization.

WAR SPIRIT STIRS BERLIN TO FRENZY

Singing Patriotic Songs, Crowds Throng the Streets Awaiting the Kaiser.

KEEP AN ALL-NIGHT VIGIL

Government's Offices Bristling with Activity—Interest in Russia's Actions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26.—Berlin is surcharged with increasing tension over the grave question whether the next twenty-four hours are to bring peace or war, for Germany's Kaiser is hastening back to his Capital either aboard the imperial yacht Hohenzollern or the cruiser Rostock, it is not positively known which.

The Imperial Chancellor has gone to the seaboard to meet the Emperor. It is expected that he will land at Cuxhaven during the night and reach Berlin or Potsdam early tomorrow morning. Meanwhile the war fever continues unabated in Berlin and other points of the empire.

Enormous throngs have paraded the streets of the capital all day, singing, cheering, and otherwise venting enthusiasm. Crowds of many thousands are preparing to hold an all-night vigil in Unter den Linden in the expectation of giving the Kaiser a tumultuous welcome. The spirit of battle which is now firing the soul of the German capital has not had its equal since the eve of the Franco-Prussian war.

Hundreds of Americans now here are thunderstruck at this convincing evidence of the war spirit of modern Germany. Some Germans say that the spontaneity of it is a revelation to them. The political situation can only be described as one of suspended animation. Germany, armed, ready, and confident, awaits Russia's next move.

The Foreign Office learns from St. Petersburg that the war party is active and may quite easily obtain control of the situation, but no importance at present is attached to reports that Russia already is mobilizing. It is insisted here that nothing yet has happened to necessitate extraordinary precautions of any kind on Germany's part.

The official intimation is made that England is actively supporting Germany's "wish" for "localization" of the war. The German General Staff buildings meanwhile are bristling with activity.

Gen. Moltke, Chief of Staff, has left Carlsbad and returned here. Persistent rumors are circulating that Germany will mobilize tomorrow in preparation for eventualities.

BERLIN, July 26.—A semi-official statement says that Germany has made it known to the European capitals, notably Paris and St. Petersburg, that she regards the conflict between Austria and

Continued on Page 2.

Servia Yielded to Austria On All Points But One.

STOOD FOR NATION'S DIGNITY

Protested Against Allowing Austrians to Enter Servia and Try Servian Subjects.

REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE

Proposed in Case Her Reply Should Be Deemed Unsatisfactory by Austria.

EUROPE SEEKS MEDIATION

London, Paris, and St. Petersburg Make Representations for Peace to Vienna.

KAISER SEES POINCARE?

St. Petersburg Report That German Ruler Conferred with French President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—The peace of Europe is still unbroken, and this morning's news, indeed, leaves some hope that war, even between Austria and Servia, may be averted. The report published in a London paper yesterday from Vienna that Austria had declared war proved false.

It is beyond question that forces of the Dual Monarchy have been massed on the Servian frontier, but no irrevocable step has yet been taken. There is still breathing time during which the resources of diplomacy can be called into action.

Amid the mass of conflicting reports one fact stands out prominently. Servia has answered the Austrian ultimatum by the acceptance of all conditions imposed therein save one. She has agreed to dissolve the Pan-Serb societies accused of plotting against the Austrian State. She has agreed to publish the apology in the official journal, agreed to issue an army order condemning the greater Servia agitation, and agreed to dismiss all Servian officers and officials whose complicity in the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife was proved.

On one point only does she make reservation, namely that the measures required of her shall be such as international law sanctions, and that she be not compelled to allow Austrian officials to enter Servian territory, and there try Servian subjects. She asks that this request be submitted to The Hague Tribunal and that more time be granted for that end. Thus on nine out of ten points Austria has immediate compliance, and on the tenth she is requested to allow a reference to The Hague court, which might find in her favor, if her case were good.

This reply was considered insufficient by Austria, and the Austrian Minister at Belgrade left the Servian capital.

The statement by the Austrian Ambassador in London indicates that Servia may be granted some further respite, and the fact that no act of war has yet taken place leaves room for mediation. In diplomatic quarters in London a somewhat more hopeful view was taken yesterday than on Saturday.

Throughout Sunday representatives of England, France, and Russia were working in Vienna and other European capitals to obtain Austria's acceptance of mediation.

The Austrian semi-official journal, The Fremdenblatt, says, however, that Austria will accept neither arbitration nor mediation. Nevertheless, the hope is still entertained that a middle way may be found between the exigencies of Servian national independence and the extra demands of the Dual Monarchy.

Neither in Vienna nor Berlin, however, is the optimistic spirit marked. There war seems to be regarded as inevitable.

The temper which prevails in both capitals, according to dispatches to The Times, resembles that which prevailed in Paris in July, 1870.

The anxiety with which the situation is regarded in London is shown by the

FRENCH WAR CHIEFS CONFER—RUSSIA TALKING PEACE, PREPARES FOR WAR

King's decision not to go to Goodwood for the races this week. His Majesty intended to leave town today, but decided to remain at Buckingham Palace.

Sir Arthur Nicholson, Permanent Chief of the Foreign Office, visited the Austrian and Russian Embassies yesterday and received the visit of the German Ambassador.

A reference is made in The Times to the suggestions that the German notification to the other powers not to interfere in the Austro-Servian conflict is another effort to test the solidity of the Triple Entente.

"Peace is the first interest of the entente and the first interest of England," it says. "Both will spare no efforts to preserve it. But any plans which may be based on the supposition that the policy of either has changed or is likely to change are doomed to disappointment and failure.

"Our friendships are as firm as our aims are free from all suspicion of aggression. Should there arise in any quarter a desire to test our adhesion to the principles that form our friendships and that guarantee the balance of power in Europe, we shall be found no less ready and determined to vindicate them with the whole strength of the empire, as we have been found whenever they have been tried in the past. England will not hesitate to answer their call."

Information has been obtained in diplomatic sources in London to the effect that the German Ambassadors here and in St. Petersburg received instructions on Saturday to notify the Governments to which they were accredited that in Germany's view no power was entitled to interfere in the Austro-Servian quarrel. No explanation was obtainable here why such action was taken a day earlier in regard to France.

The German Ambassadors in Paris, London, and St. Petersburg have been requested to lay before their Government the desire of the Triple Entente powers to see Germany exercising a restraining influence upon Austria.

The German representatives said that they would transmit the request, but in most quarters the impression is strong that the German policy clearly indicated by her warning that she intends to "keep the ring."

A writer in The Morning Post is almost alone in expressing the hope that William II. will exert his personal influence to preserve the peace.

EMBASSY VIEWS.

Position of Austria and Russia Explained by Officials in London.

LONDON, July 26.—"In its determination to clear up a situation which has become unbearable," said an official of the Austrian Embassy today, "the Austrian Government must once for all crush the agitation against the integrity of Austro-Hungarian territory which is being organized in Servia—whether by the Government or not does not matter—and which is responsible for the atmosphere which resulted in the tragedy of Sarajevo.

"Austria does not want war, but the situation must be cleared up. In the case of Servia it became necessary to employ language stronger, perhaps, than would have been required in dealing with a State where different conditions existed. Austria regards the questions pending as vital to her; they are not vital to the other powers. Therefore ought the interests of the powers to localise the strife.

"If Austria merely desired war there were opportunities of bringing it about during the last two Balkan wars, but the Government desired peace and worked to that end. Austria has no ambition for conquests or to enlarge her territory, but it is vital to her to keep what she has. The danger is fully realized, and it is hoped that Europe generally will recognize that Austria is only defending her own rights."

At the Russian Embassy, where a series of conferences were held today between Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, and representatives of the French Embassy and the Servian Ministry, an official said:

"Russia is prepared to do all in her power to bring about an agreement between Austria and Servia, equally on both sides. It is with this object that she has made representations to Vienna in order to obtain an extension of the time limit set in the Austrian note. Russia believes that on matters of fact an arrangement might be made, if only reasonable time were given. Further she would be quite prepared to support those Austrian points which were capable of proof and with regard to which satisfaction could be given by Servia.

"The terms of the Austrian note, however, and the circumstances under which this démarche took place seem to have given a far wider scope to the points under discussion, and there can be no doubt that Russian public opinion would consider Russian interests involved, and that something more than the mere settlement of an outstanding dispute with Servia was at the bottom of it. Moreover, Russia could not be indifferent to the balance of power being altered in such a way as dangerously to weaken the position of Servia.

"Russia, therefore, hopes that even at this late hour some means can be found to arrive at a settlement of the difficulty which menaces the peace of Europe."

ITALY LOOKS TO BRITAIN.

Believes Energetic Action by That Power Would Prevent War.

ROME, July 26.—Italy has not taken any military measures in connection with the Austro-Servian crisis, in spite of a report to the contrary. At the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior, and at the office of the President of the Council, an optimistic feeling prevailed today, although the gravity of the situation is realized.

In the best-informed circles it is stated that energetic action on the part of Great Britain would decide Italy's course and could avoid a war.

The French Ambassador, Camille Barrère, had a long interview today with Premier Salandra.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis di San Giuliano, with the chief of his cabinet, is absent from the capital, and his absence is variously interpreted.

BRITISH FLEETS READY.

French Fleet Concentrated at Toulon to Await Orders.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—The Admiralty last night issued the following statement:

"Orders have been given to the First Fleet, concentrated at Portland, not to disperse for manoeuvre leave. For the present all the vessels of the Second Fleet are remaining at their home ports, in proximity to their balance of crews."

TOULON, July 26.—The French Fleet, which planned to leave for target practice this week, has been ordered to remain here.

FRENCH WAR CHIEFS HOLD A CONFERENCE

Prefects of Departments Ordered to Remain at Their Posts or Return to Them.

CABINET COUNCIL MEETS

Talk of Summoning President Poincaré Home—Demonstration by Servians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, July 27.—There has been gradual realization by the people of Paris of the immense gravity of the danger which has loomed up so suddenly over Europe.

An emergency council of the Cabinet was held yesterday. It is understood that the Ministers are considering the advisability of President Poincaré returning to France. He is now on a visit to the Scandinavian States, and left Stockholm on Saturday for Copenhagen. M. Viviani, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as Premier, and the political director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who were with the President, are now returning to France.

A prolonged conference was also held by M. Messimy, Minister of War; M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior; Gen. Joffre, Commander in Chief of the army, and Gen. Michel, Military Governor of Paris. An order was telegraphed to all the Prefects of departments to remain at their posts or to rejoin them if absent.

Every diplomat in Paris was on hand yesterday, and conversations with chiefs of missions and others of high official standing revealed very deep-seated anxiety.

From an authoritative source it is learned that officers of the reserve whose mobilization centres are in the east or north of France have received orders to join the colors within forty-eight hours unless these orders are countermanded.

A violent demonstration took place at noon yesterday in front of the Austrian Embassy. It was made by about 100 Servian demonstrators, who shouted "Down with Austria!" and "Long live Russia!" They trampled in the mud an Austrian flag which they had brought with them.

On police reinforcements arriving the demonstrators moved to the Russian Embassy, where they sang the Servian national anthem.

Last evening dense crowds paraded the boulevards, singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting "Long live the army!"

Big crowds gathered in front of the newspaper offices, where bulletins of the latest news were posted.

The Temps, in an editorial this morning, says the most striking feature of the situation is the extraordinary unanimity among the papers of all shades of politics. All are equally united and ready to sink their political differences in such a crisis.

The general tone of the editorials is that Germany is responsible for the situation and wants war, which, if it breaks out, will find France ready.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 26.—Bienvenu Martin, Acting President of the Council of Ministers, had a conference tonight with Baron de Schoen, the German Ambassador. Later he issued a note saying that the purpose of the conference was to find means for action by the powers in favor of peace between Austria and Servia.

SEE HAND OF GERMANY.

French Incredulous Despite Baron Von Schoen's Explanation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—A Paris dispatch to The London Times says:

"Some sections of French opinion have been quick to see in the events of the last two days evidences of a German 'plot,' and certainly, from the French point of view, the moment could scarcely be more unfortunate. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President of the republic are away with the two most important units of the French fleet. Great difficulty is being experienced in maintaining wireless communication with them. Some telegrams have been lost, while others have been received in unintelligible form.

"The action taken by Baron Von Schoen, the German Ambassador, on Friday, is regarded as a reproduction of the Agadir coup. He caled at Quai d'Orsay and read a communication, the purport of which may be given as follows:

"'First—Austria-Hungary could not have acted in any other way; secondly, the dispute must not become a question of alliances, but must remain localized between Vienna and Belgrade; thirdly, if this were not done, the gravest consequences must be feared.'

"This declaration, it is true, is interpreted in two ways here—by some as a statement obviously made in the interests of general peace and by others as an aggressive threat to France to persuade her ally, Russia, to stand aside. This latter view, having found public and emphatic expression in the press, Baron von Schoen, I am informed, called again at the Quai d'OrSay yesterday morning with the desire to correct this view of his action.

"He said that Germany, while now approving the terms of the Austro-Hungarian note, was in no way cognizant of them before its delivery.

"The fact that these German representations had only been made in Paris is regarded by some as indicating their aggressive character. I understand similar statements since have been made in London and St. Petersburg."

Crisis of a Generation.

The Daily Telegraph gives the most conspicuous place in its columns to a dispatch from its Paris correspondent, who says: "All Europe today is involved in the gravest crisis known in this generation. I speak with full knowledge and some authority. I cannot say all I know or specify from whom my knowledge is derived, but I repeat that this is the gravest situation that has been known by the present French generation, that is, since the Franco-Prussian war in 1870."

The correspondent goes on to say:

"It is impossible to avoid—and the French Government does not avoid—drawing the conclusion that the present crisis is the result of a deliberately planned scheme. The assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife was committed some four weeks ago. The Austrian move is now made at the precise moment when the French President and the French Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs are cruising in Scandinavian waters, and at the precise moment that the conference summoned by King George about Ulster fails.

"The French belief is that Austria-Hungary is combined in the move with Germany. All authorities whom I saw considered it unthinkable that she should have acted as she has unless definitely and completely backed by the German empire. If that be so, then the move is a German move and the alternative prospect is a general European war or humiliation for the Triple Entente.

"This theory was put to me today by a foreign diplomat in Paris. 'The German Emperor thinks the moment has come to strike a decisive blow. Russia is making strenuous efforts, but is not ready. France is not quite ready, but is making equally strenuous efforts. The allied Balkan States are still worn out by their war. In a few years, say three or four, their combination will amount to a formidable power, dangerous to Austria-Hungary.'"

KAISER SEES POINCARE?

Report from St. Petersburg That They Conferred in Stockholm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to The Morning Post says that the German Emperor, who has been cruising in Northern waters, paid a secret visit to Stockholm in connection with the Austro-Servian crisis, and during his stay there had an interview with M. Poincaré, the French President.

The fact that nothing is known of this visit save in the highest quarters points to its overwhelming importance.

Emperor William is known to be personally devoted to the interests of peace, which has given Germany more than she could have gained by many wars. It may be taken for granted that this latest move of the German ruler will facilitate the solution of the extremely threatening situation without involving a universal war in Europe.

Upon the action of Germany in the present crisis everything depends.

FLEEING WAR COUNTRY.

Americans Leaving Carlsbad and Other Resorts, Which Are Closing.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Summer season at Carlsbad and other resorts has been broken up by the Austrian mobilization. Hundreds of Americans have fled the country in panicky haste and have come into Germany so as not to be caught in the whirlpool of war.

The military took possession of all the railroads in Austria today and cancelled the regular schedules. The last passenger train from Carlsbad reached Berlin tonight with a large number of American fugitives, who brought tales of hotels, bath houses, and shops closing because the able-bodied proprietors and employes had been called to the colors. The cab service was demoralized by the mobilization.

WASHINGTON KEPT INFORMED.

Advices from Russia Say Situation There Is Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The State Department received a cable message to-night from the American Embassy in Saint Petersburg which said that the situation in Russia arising from the trouble between Austria-Hungary and Servia was very serious, and Russian troops were being mobilized.

Several dispatches bearing on the critical situation are believed to have been received at the Department from American diplomatic officers in Europe, but their contents are not disclosed.

RUSSIA PREPARING, BUT HOPES FOR PEACE

Military Experts Unable to Understand Austria's Delay in Attacking Servia.

ARMY MANOEUVRES OFF

Emperor Indicates Possibility of War by Promoting Cadets Ahead of Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—A dispatch to The Times, dated St. Petersburg, yesterday, says:

"Russian diplomacy noted today certain indications of an unwillingness on the part of all the Powers, including Austria-Hungary, to go to war if war can possibly be averted. The diplomatists are now busily devising formulae whereby they can reconcile the apparently irreconcilable demands of Austria-Hungary with the continued independence of Servia.

"It is understood that the Czar has not yet abandoned his cruise to Finland.

"Military opinion, although ardently desiring war, is constrained to admit that Austria-Hungary is unaccountably dilatory if she really intends war, inasmuch as it is obviously to her interest to 'rush' Servia in order to be ready for an attack from the north.

"This has been one of the busiest days in M. Sazonoff's official career. He traveled from his Summer residence to Tsarskoe with Count Portalès, who brought him in his motor car from the station to the Foreign Office at 10 o'clock this morning. The Minister was immediately closeted with Count Szapary, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, who remained an hour and a half.

"The whole afternoon was given up to important callers, including the Chief of the General Staff, Gen. Jilinski, who took up nearly two hours. He was followed by Count Szapary and the Italian, British, German, and French Ambassadors. The visits came to an end after 7 o'clock this evening.

"M. Sazonoff is proceeding to Peterhoff this evening to make a report to the Emperor, who is on the point of sailing for the Finnish Skerries with the Imperial family.

"Prince Troubetskoy, Chief of the Near Eastern Section of the Foreign Office, has been summoned from his country seat, where he has been staying for a holiday, to proceed to Belgrade as M. Hartwig's successor.

"The general impression in diplomatic circles is that today's conversations leave the door open to the possibility of averting war. In high Russian official circles the situation last night was regarded as extremely gloomy.

"There was a remarkable coincidence between the time of the presentation of the ultimatum in Belgrade and the exchange of Franco-Russian toasts aboard the battleship France. It appeared to lend to the whole proceeding a character of provocation to Russia.

"If the general feeling today is slightly less pessimistic, this is due to the prospect of attaining a compromise. In this Russia is assured of the staunch support of Great Britain. Sir Edward Grey has been untiring in his efforts to combine the neutral powers to solve the difficulty by some form of mediation. Should such hopes, however faint, be strengthened, no Government and no country will hail them with such joy as Russia.

"The impending army manoeuvres have been countermanded, and all the troops encamped at Krasnoe-Selo yesterday were ordered home in view of the impending mobilization. To mark the solemnity of the occasion, the Emperor promoted the Senior Cadets to commissioned rank, which is usually done on Aug. 19. Similar promotions have been ordered by telegraph to be made in all camps, thereby conveying the indication that war is imminent.

"In addressing the young officers, his Majesty expressed confidence that they would acquit themselves worthily, as their ancestors had done. The regiments drawn from other military districts were visited in turn by the Emperor."

VIEWS OF AMBASSADORS.

Must Be Ready to Aid Austria—Jusserand's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Mass., July 26.—Dr. Constantine Theodore Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, said last night at the Summer embassy at Manchester that Austria's stand was "the defensive act of a man whose bedroom was being entered at night by an assassin."

Dr. Dumba announced today that he had ordered all Consuls of the dual monarchy to notify reservists of the army to prepare to return for war duty. He said there were about 200,000 Austrians and Hungarians in this country who might be called upon.

In a half hour's conversation Dr. Dumba said the present crisis was brought about by Austria's realization that her life was threatened by internal agitation of the most violent character, which Servians instigated and which the Servian Government secretly abetted.

The recent assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince and his wife, he said, was the straw that broke the camel's back.

"Austria will take no territory," said Dr. Dumba. "The slogan 'On to Salonika' is an archaic expression and does not represent the motives which are actuating either Austria or Germany in the present crisis.

"Russia, on the other hand, is not after an advent in the Mediterranean by war. She could get it by peaceful agreement if she consented to opening the Black Sea to other nations."

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, believes that the war threatened in Europe will be confined to Austria and Servia. He calls it a "sentimental war."

"The situation," he said tonight, "is dark, and Russia holds the key. The Russian Czar and the Russian Government do not know just what they want to do. Russian intervention would undoubtedly bring Germany into the war. French participation could not then be avoided. By the Triple Entente, France agrees to support Russia if Russia is attacked, but after all 'defense' and 'attack' are only words for treaties. War is war, and in case of war between Russia and Germany, France would aid Russia.

"Austria has no definite motive. She is not after territory, and could not admit it if she was. But I think Austria's statement that she is not after territory is sincere. I think that Austria faced no such serious dangers as she imagined."

TO WARN RESERVISTS HERE.

War Imminent, Believes Ambassadar Dumba, Who Instructs Consuls.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 26.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the United States, today instructed Consuls in this country to order all Austro-Hungarian reservists to prepare to return to the army in the event that war was declared with Servia. The Ambassador, who is at his Summer home here, expressed the opinion that war was imminent.

"I am now expecting official notice," he said, "that war has been declared. When this comes I shall order a general mobilization of all of my countrymen up to the age of 42 in the United States for their return to Austria. This will be done by the publication of notices in the newspapers in the different languages of our country. I think there are about 200,000 Austrians and Hungarians in the United States.

"The only information I have received is that Servia's answer to our demands is unsatisfactory and that diplomatic relations have been severed.

"Personally, I believe that war is imminent and the only question is whether Russia will come to the aid of the Serbs and involve Europe in a general war."

CLEVELAND IN A FERMENT.

Karolyi Cancels Tour—Reservists Prepare for Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—The war spirit runs high among the Austro-Hungarians and Serbs who live here.

Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian independent party, arose from a sickbed, canceled the remainder of his American speaking engagements, and telegraphed to New York for passage on the first steamship leaving for Europe.

Counting first and second generations, and including Magyars, Slovaks, Bohemians, Croatians, and Austrian Poles, there are 200,000 Austro-Hungarians in this city. Between 5,000 and 6,000 of these Hungarians are members of the first reserve of the Austro-Hungarian Army. John Bior, managing editor of Szabadsag, said today that 6,000 Hungarians and probably 400 Serbs living in Cleveland would leave to take up arms the moment war was declared. If there should be a general war there would be an exodus unparalleled in the history of any American city, which might have a paralyzing effect on industries. Free transportation will be provided for every Austro-Hungarian leaving here to take up arms.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR TAKES DECISIVE PART

Continued from Page 1.

a great conflagration of European nations is impending, although so far only part of the army and the Landwehr has been mobilized. On the other hand, the so-called exceptional law, which suspends the principle of constitutional civil rights, has been put in force. The measure provides for extreme necessity or great emergency.

According to that law, for instance, civilians acting against the safety of the State come under military jurisdiction; civilians up to the age of 50 may be forced to take part in digging intrenchments for the military authorities, and newspapers may undergo a censorship. All this indicates that a great war is expected.

Almost all the Hungarian and Austrian papers publish enthusiastic articles about the grave decision of the Government. There is a great cry for war in the newspapers. The Neue Freie Presse speaks of a war of justice and defense against the application of murder to politics—a war that will force the most patient State to unsheathe the sword, determined to fight to the bitter end.

Gen. von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff, who has been staying at Carlsbad, interrupted his cure and left the spa for Berlin yesterday.

Alfred Freund of Nobel Prize fame informs THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he does not give up hope of a peaceful settlement. He thinks a situation may develop similar to that in Mexico—that Austria may occupy Belgrade, as the Americans occupied Vera Cruz, and eventually, without further hostilities, a settlement may be reached.

HEAR SHOOTING HAS BEGUN.

Servians Said to Have Fired on Austrian Infantry.

VIENNA, July 26.—No declaration of war against Servia has been issued, and it is believed that none will be, since Servia never subscribed to The Hague Convention.

The report that the Servian Minister, M. Jovanovitch, left Vienna yesterday was incorrect. The Foreign Office sent him his passports today, and he will leave immediately. The sending of passports is deemed equivalent to a declaration of war. The Russian Ambassador will take charge of Servian interests.

Baron Giesl von Gieslingen, the Austro-Hungarian Minister to Servia, who left Belgrade last night on the breaking off of diplomatic relations, arrived here today.

According to a Semlin rumor, the first encounter between Austria and Servia has occurred near Semendria, on the Danube, twenty-four miles southeast of Belgrade. Some vessels conveying Austrian infantry were said to have been fired on from the Servian side of the Danube, and to have returned the fire.

Proclamations have been posted, ordering partial mobilization.

AUSTRIAN WAR MEASURES.

Civil Rights Suspended—Bank Rate Up and Boerse Closed.

VIENNA, July 26.—The imperial decree issued yesterday gives the Government enormous powers to insure the secrecy of its measures. The authorities are entitled to open all letters. Only telegrams approved by the censor can be dispatched to any point. Newspapers publishing details of military preparations or movements can be suppressed. All the railways are guarded by sentries, who are under orders to use their arms on any person approaching the line who fails to stop when commanded.

The Neue Freie Presse says that the Minister of Finance will raise $65,000,000 for the Government's immediate requirements, and adds that negotiations between the powers for the localizing of the conflict will continue.

In diplomatic circles there is a feeling of optimism that these negotiations will be successful, and it was said by one of the diplomats today that "France has no intention to expose herself too much on Servia's behalf."

Italy has informed Austria that in the event of an armed conflict with Servia she will adopt a friendly attitude in accordance with her relations with the Triple Alliance.

A general mobilization in Montenegro is reported.

Gen. Putnik Still a Prisoner.

Gen. Radomir Putnik, Chief of the Servian General Staff, who was arrested soon after 10 o'clock last night at Kelenfoeld, near Budapest, while on his way to Belgrade, is still a prisoner. He professed great surprise at his arrest, pleading ignorance that a state of war existed. He refused to enter a motor car, but was eventually taken to military headquarters. Four others in civilian clothes, who are believed to be Servian staff officers, were arrested at the same time. Gen. Putnik's daughter, who accompanied him, was sent to a hotel.

There were patriotic demonstrations throughout the day, although a heavy rain was falling. Great crowds gathered in front of the War Office, and cheered the officers who appeared. Processions, with flags flying, filled the streets.

However, the prospect of war is not regarded here as child's play. The Servians put 400,000 men into the field during the Balkan wars. Both officers and men are passionately patriotic. It is expected that Servia will attempt to hold the front along the Danube and the Drina with only a weak force, while the greater part of the army will be concentrated in the central district, probably near Nish or Kragouyevatz, and another strong force in Novi Bazar, which will be destined for offensive operations against Bosnia.

WILL STRIKE AT ONCE STRATEGISTS EXPECT

London Times Authority Says Austria Cannot Afford to Delay Action.

MAY BE OVER IN A MONTH

And Servia Defeated and Overrun Unless Russia Goes to Her Rescue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—Discussing factors of the military situation in The London Times, Col. Repington A'Court considers that seven to ten days will be required for Austria to concentrate a sufficient force to enable her operations to begin. Austrian mobilization is undoubtedly already in progress.

"The possibility of Austrian intervention in Servia has been studied in all details by the Austrian staff, which is credited with competence," he says, "and we must assume that not less than 350,000 men are under orders for the projected movement. It is a necessity of Austria's strategical position that any blow dealt at Servia should be delivered with the utmost speed and vigor in order that intervention by other powers may be forestalled.

"The same need arises from Austria's financial position, and for these two reasons Austria would be sure to desire a short, sharp, decisive campaign. If the concentration is completed in seven to ten days and Servian resistance can be overcome in a month's campaign, there may be time to withdraw part of the operating force and deliver it in time in Galicia in the event of a Russian attack in this quarter, but there is no time to spare, and from the military point of view Austria cannot afford to spin out negotiations, which would be used by Servia to complete her preparations and by any other power determined to intervene to exercise pressure upon Austria.

"Servia apparently issued orders for a general mobilization on Saturday. Her strategy must be based upon the same considerations as will appeal to the Austrian staff. Standing alone, Servia is bound to be crushed by her great neighbor, and Servia's only hope is to keep the field sufficiently long to enable Russia, and possibly Rumania, to intervene, with the effect that the longer the time Servia can attract to herself the large Austrian force and tie it up in Servian territory, the better the chance of success by Russia.

"In accordance with this leading idea, Servia will probably leave a chain of observation posts along her exposed frontiers, and will withdraw fighting from position to position in the direction of Kraguyevatz and Nish, hoping that Rumania will keep Bulgaria quiet, and taking the offensive whenever any Austrian mistake may give an opening. In the positions selected for the final stand an energetic defense must be anticipated.

"The Servian Army recently fought two successful campaigns, and is not to be despised. Fighting a defensive campaign in their own territory and under conditions which must have long been foreseen, it should give the Austrians much trouble, and in the event of Russian intervention or a general conflagration, a detachment of a large Austrian army in what would become a secondary theatre would be a grave disadvantage to Austrian strategy."

URGE GREY TO MEDIATE.

London Newspapers Think the Foreign Secretary Should Act.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—The London morning newspapers urge Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to mediate in the Austro-Servian situation with a view to averting war if that be possible, and if not to do his utmost to obtain the influence of the powers to localize it.

Some of the newspapers suggest the formation of an Ambassadorial conference, as was done during the last Balkan War, with a view to settling the controversy.

Yesterday's developments are thought here to furnish new proofs that Austria is fully determined to make war on Servia.

Austria committed an act of war by arresting the Chief of the Servian General Staff, Gen. Putnik, near Budapest, but one report says that he was soon released by the Emperor's direct command.

The suspension of all parliamentary and judicial institutions has been decreed in Austria, and an iron-clad censorship has drawn a cordon of secrecy around the country, so that the outside world is in complete ignorance of everything happening there, except what the Government wants the world to know.

Even now the Austrian armies may be closing in upon Servia and launching a sudden blow, as Japan did when she sent her fleet against the Russian ships without warning.

The question as to whether Russia will take up arms to save her Slav protégé from a crushing blow is the crucial feature of the situation on which the peace of all Europe hinges.

In London the usual Sunday calm prevailed. Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were at their country places. The German Ambassador called at the Foreign Office and had an interview with one of the Under Secretaries. Otherwise the regular Sabbath calm prevailed there.

10,000 SING WAR SONGS.

Brooklyn Germans Congratulate the Kaiser on His Attitude in Crisis.

More than 10,000 Germans, assembled in Ulmer Park at the celebration of the thirty-first anniversary of the Allied Germanic Societies of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, enthusiastically cheered the German Emperor, sang war songs, and manifested great enthusiasm for the cause of the Triple Alliance in the present crisis. The societies composing the league are the Plattdeutsche Volksfest, the German-American Alliance of Brooklyn, the Bavarian Society, and the Schwaebische Volksfest. John D. Bruhns, Henry Weismann, John Pahls, and Charles Eichmann, Presidents of the four societies, spoke at the meeting, which then enthusiastically indorsed a cable dispatch which was sent to the German emperor with the signatures of the Presidents of the four bodies. The message read as follows:

> We congratulate you and Germany on the patriotic stand you have taken in supporting the alliance with Austria-Hungary. We desire that this great, important hour shall find a happy solution, and that by the course of events the supremacy of the German race in Europe shall be established for the future in the interest of civilization and humanity.

The meeting sang "Die Wacht am Rhein," "Deutschland Ueber Alles," and the Austrian National Hymn, and marched and countermarched for some time to the strains of military music.

KING PETER HONORS PHYSICIAN

Dr. Jablons, Who Receives Order of St. Sava, Talks of War.

Dr. Benjamin Jablons, who worked in a hospital in Servia during the hostilities in that country in 1912, was congratulated by his friends at his home, 216 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday, on the receipt of a gold medal conferred upon him by King Peter of Servia in recognition of the medical work he did in Servia. The medal, which bore an inscription stating that Dr. Jablons had been made a member of the Order of St. Sava, was given to him on Saturday by Prof. Michael I. Pupin, Honorary Consul General of Servia to the United States and head of the Department of Electro-Mechanics at Columbia University, on behalf of King Peter. Similar honors were conferred on two other American physicians who worked in Servia during the war, Dr. Rosencrans of Los Angeles and Dr. McKinney of Chicago.

Dr. Jablons said at his home yesterday that he was taking a post-graduate course in medicine at Berlin when a call was sent to Germany urging physicians to go to Servia and assist in looking after the health of the troops in the field. He remained in Servia between four and five months, being stationed most of the time at a hospital at Nisch, where six physicians cared for 3,000 troops. The physicians contended against cholera, typhoid and smallpox, and, as much fighting was done nearby, there was considerable surgical work to be done.

Although Dr. Jablons did not speak the language when he went to Servia, he soon learned to understand the people and heard much talk among them which indicated that they anticipated a war with Austria. It was because Servia was secretly preparing for such a war that she was in such good condition when hostilities with Bulgaria began. One of the principal causes of the ill-feeling between the two countries, Dr. Jablons said, was that Austria protected her cattle-raising industry at the expense of the cattle industry in Servia by establishing quarantines on small pretexts, which would prevent Servians from shipping their stock through Austria, the most convenient method. Servia, he said, was able to put about 300,000 men in the field at present, but was relying largely on the fact that many Slavs lived in Austria and Hungary who would organize revolts against the Government.

Dr. Jablon said he had made no plans to return to Servia in case outside medical aid were needed, but that if the American Red Cross Society issued a call for American physicians to go to the scene he would respond.

SERBS HERE READY TO SAIL FOR HOME

10,000 Men of Arms-Bearing Age Will Rush to Balkan Colors.

BUT THEY LOOK TO RUSSIA

The "Big Brother" of Slavic Nations Relied On to Protect Servia from Conquest in This Crisis.

The Slavic headquarters at 443 West Twenty-second Street was crowded until a late hour last night with Servians and other persons of Slavic origin anxious to discuss the Austro-Servian crisis and to await any possible news that might be cabled to New York by the leaders in Servia. All day there was a constant stream of inquirers after news. One of the Serbs estimated that in the event the Serbs in America were called to the defense of the fatherland that at least 10,000 men of arms-bearing age would respond. It was said that there were about 100,000 Serbs in the United States, and of this number perhaps 1,000 lived in New York City. Most of the Serbs in this country live in the West.

"It looks very serious from this distance," said Paul H. Pavlowitch, Secretary of the Servian Consulate, "and it begins to look as if only one of two things can happen that will prevent bloodshed. One would be Austria's retraction of her ultimatum, and the other the submission of Servia to the unjust and unreasonable demands of the larger nation. The second thing cannot happen, and I don't think the first will. All of Servia's troubles are of Austrian origin, and if Servia submitted it would be to surrender her self-respect as a people and a nation, and that Servia will never do."

The Servians all spoke enthusiastically whenever Russia was referred to, and seemed to look to that nation as their "big brother" who would protect Servia in the present crisis.

WAR SPIRIT STIRS BERLIN TO FRENZY

Continued from Page 1.

Servia as the concern of those two States alone, and it, therefore, must be localized.

The endeavors of Germany, the statement continues, are being directed toward inducing the other powers to accept that standpoint, so that the peace of Europe may be preserved.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—Germany has informed the other powers that she considers that the Austro-Servian quarrel concerns those nations alone. If any other power takes it up, she declares, serious consequences must follow.

According to The Daily Telegraph, the German Ambassadors at the capitals of the Triple Entente—London, St. Petersburg, and Paris—when asked to press their Government to act as a check on Austria replied simply that they would forward the request.

In return Germany invited the Cabinets of London and Paris to do their utmost to keep Russia in check.

"It needs little reading between the lines to discern the warning of a European war if another state is to interfere," a thoroughly posted German diplomat said today. "The efforts which the peace-loving powers are making or planning must be addressed to St. Petersburg, where it is possible they will be of some avail. It is useless to approach Vienna. Any attempt to deflect Austria from her settled course is doomed to failure."

The Russian Embassy here is guarded by the police in order to prevent demonstrations against that nation. The German Government has expressed regret to the Russian representative at the demonstration which occurred on Saturday night.

Contrary to rumors in circulation, Germany apparently is taking no military measures because of the crisis. Germany military mobilization arrangements are so excellent that no preliminaries are required, but the executives of the federated States are hastening to the capitals is order to be prepared for all eventualities.

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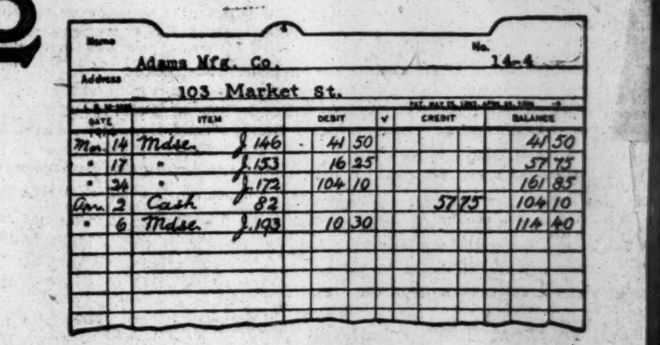

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LOOKS TO ENGLAND TO PREVENT WAR

Prof. Pupin Fears Otherwise the Long-Expected Struggle Between Teuton and Slav.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE IS READY

And May Seize This Pretext, He Says, to Begin the "March to the Aegean."

Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia University, a native of Servia, gave THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday his opinions on the forces behind the break between Servia and Austria. England, he said, was the power to prevent a great European war. His statement follows:

"Austria and Germany have seized their opportunity. The assassination at Sarajevo supplies the opportunity.

"No sensible person believes that Servia has any connection with what happened at Sarajevo, but what matters as long as this lamentable tragedy supplies a plausible excuse for slapping Servia and her friends in the face, and thus throwing a firebrand into the peace palace of Europe? Austria is longing for war, and so is Germany. The 'Drang nach Osten' policy of Austria and Germany of the last forty years must now yield some fruit. Too much has been invested in armaments to wait any longer.

"The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina six years ago was meant to start the flame of war, but it failed. The Triple Entente was too young and untrained. During the Balkan wars Austria furnished enough provocations to start several wars, but clever diplomacy prevented it. The Triple Entente was not ready, and preferred to wait. Austria's arrogant ultimatum to Servia and the Triple Entente is the last straw which will, in all probability, break the back of the patient European camel.

"But why should the Triple Entente, that is, Russia, France, and England, back up Servia and defend her against Austrian arrogance and greed? Certainly not for love. Why, the Triple Entente was formed, not because Russia, France, and England love each other, but because they have vital interests in common which were threatened by the Austro-German League. Official Italy, but not the Italian people, has been hypnotized into joining the league, which is reaching out for the Aegean Sea and the supremacy of the Mediterranean. Servia is the bridge which this league must cross before it can reach its goal. Can Russia permit itself to be bottled up forever? Can France permit itself to be cut off from its African possessions, and can England give up her control of Egypt and the Suez Canal, and bid good-bye to all her Eastern possessions? If Servia falls, Greece will fall, and the Teuton will settle down in Salonika and rule the Aegean Coast.

"Will the Triple Entente permit that? If it does it will do so because it is not yet prepared to meet the Teuton, who is ready. 'We are ready,' said a high German military official in Berlin two days ago. Ready for what? What else can it be than to make a dash for the Aegean coast? Russian diplomats were hypnotized by the German Emperor into war with Japan, I was told nine years ago by the Russian commanders who were returning to Russia through New York after the fall of Port Arthur. When I asked them what scheme the German Emperor had when he pushed Russia into a disastrous war with Japan they said that he wanted to eliminate Russia from the struggle for supremacy in the Mediterranean.

"Many grave political incidents have occurred since that time which bore out the statements of the Russian commanders at that time.

"The Morocco incident is one of them. The fact that the Triple Entente was formed a short time after the termination of the Russian-Japanese war demonstrates that England and France are aware of the German Emperor's scheme.

"The war enthusiasm displayed by the Berlin and Vienna crowds yesterday is due to their belief that Germany and Austria are ready and the Triple Entente is not. It is not resentment against poor little Servia which has kindled up that enthusiasm. It is the outburst of furor germanicus against the Slav, who is blocking Teutonic progress to the Mediterranean and the East, the Slav who interferes with the Teutonic policy described by the words 'Drang nach Osten.'

"England holds the balance of power. If England is firm there will be no war; the Teuton dreads the British dreadnoughts. But the diplomats of Berlin and Vienna with their efficient press bureaus have worked upon the feelings of the sentimental and gullible Englishman. If he really believes that Servia is in any way connected with the assassination at Sarajevo he will not call down Austrian arrogance and German bluff and there will be war; probably the most disastrous war which the world has ever seen.

"England erred in 1878; will she err again today? She consented then to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and thus opened the door to Teutonic progress toward the Aegean Coast; will she consent today to the Austrian occupation of Servia and thus permit the Teuton to lay his iron hand upon Salonika and ultimately upon Constantinople? Let us hope that Great Britain will see things as they are, and distinguish clearly her enemies from her friends. If she does she will point the noses of her dreadnoughts toward the German Coast and the Adriatic Coast and there will be no European war."

DISCREDITS PLOT THEORY.

Authority Writes C. R. Crane He Believes Anarchist Killed Archduke.

Special to The New York Times.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., July 26.—Charles R. Crane of Chicago made public tonight a letter on Austro-Servian relations, which he had received recently from a Balkan authority, whom he did not name. The writer, Mr. Crane said, was not a Servian, but was well versed in Austrian and Balkan politics. The body of the letter says:

"I would emphasize that the reports which are being circulated about a far-reaching plot in which the Servian Government is taking part are not correct. Personally, I was very much surprised that the Archduke went to Bosnia when it is a well-known fact that the Balkans and its surrounding countries, not excepting Bosnia and Herzegovina, are still in a state of intense excitement. Albania is also in a terrible state, and the present situation there cannot go on much longer. The Servians blame Austria for their failure to get their long wish of a port on the Adriatic as a result of the war.

"Official Servia gave out a statement in which she emphatically disclaims all connection with the tragedy, also Major Milan Pribiczewic says he had nothing to do with it. I believe they are both telling the truth. The murder is an anarchistic deed of one or a few individuals, and not a result of a far-reaching organization. It does show that there are people among the Servians who are willing to offer themselves. It is quite probable that both the assassins got their weapons in Belgrade, but when we consider that the "Kometess" (Komiti—sort of an irregular volunteer army) in Servia and Bulgaria have bombs as part of their ammunition, it is clear that it would not be very difficult to persuade one of them to give up a bomb.

"Through the murder the clerical element lost its strongest champion, and the clergy and its followers are much dejected. Only the Christian Socialists (German) and the Magyars are trying to take advantage of the situation. The groups have always been bitter opponents in this matter. They are working together.

"The Archduke was a sick man and was subject to violent fits of anger, therefore the Duchess always went with him because she alone was able to quiet him. After the first attempt on his life in Sarajevo, the Archduke became very angry and created a scene. It nearly made a very bad impression on those who saw it, and the feeling against the Archduke became all the stronger. It is, therefore, not impossible that Prinzip (who made the second, and the successful, attempt upon the Archduke) really decided to kill the Archduke only after hearing of his violent disposition."

BARS ALL CABLE CIPHERS.

Austria Makes Sweeping Rules as to Private Communications.

The Commercial Cable Company issued the following notice last night regarding dispatches from the United States to Austria and Hungary:

> We are advised that private messages to Austria or in transit through Austria must be in plain German, French, English, or Italian, but those to Hungary may be in plain Hungarian language. Commercial marks, commercial abbreviations, and military news not admitted in private messages; messages without text not admitted. Coast stations of Trieste, Sebenico, Castelnuovo, and semaphoric offices of Lagosta, Faro, Lissa, Ostro, Salvore, and Vanetak will not communicate private messages until further notice. Telegraph lines between Austria and Montenegro interrupted. Private messages are subject to Government censorship and delay.

OWEN WIRES TO WARBURG.

Senator Hopes He Will Yield to Committee Invitation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — Senator Owen, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who has just returned from Europe, sent a telegram to Paul M. Warburg tonight expressing the hope that Mr. Warburg might consent to appear before the committee in connection with his nomination for the Federal Reserve Board. Senator Owen said that he considered Mr. Warburg unusually well equipped for the place, and that it would be hard to find another man for it. At a late hour tonight the Senator had received no reply to his message.

The general opinion is that Mr. Warburg would be easily confirmed if he could bring himself to modify his expressed attitude toward the committee. His long-continued refusal to appear before the committee, however, has started an undercurrent of criticism among Republican Senators as to the reasons for his course. Some of them say they believe Mr. Warburg is actuated not only by sensitiveness, but by fear that the committee might be too inquisitive concerning the affairs of his firm.

Paul M. Warburg, at his Summer home at Hartsdale, yesterday declined to comment on the reports that he was going to have his nomination as a member of the Federal Reserve Board withdrawn. Mr. Warburg reached Hartsdale late on Saturday night from White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. Warburg was informed that there were many reports at the Capitol that he had determined to follow the example of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, in view of the controversy that has arisen concerning his nomination.

"I do not desire to make any statement," Mr. Warburg said. "I'm sorry I cannot give you any information, but I cannot help what the papers have printed."

KILLS GIRL AND THEN SELF.

Boston Court Clerk Also Wounded Wife and Son.

BOSTON, Monday, July 27.—Thomas H. Dalton, clerk of the East Boston District Court, shot and killed his five weeks old daughter, Priscilla; seriously wounded his wife and his son Joseph, 5 years old, and then killed himself early today. Dalton had been at his home for the past two months, suffering from a nervous breakdown. The boy was in a critical condition, but it was expected that Mrs. Dalton would recover.

Since he was taken ill, Dalton had been sleeping each night on the porch. Early today Mrs. Dalton heard him moving about and went out to see if he needed her assistance. As she appeared in the doorway Dalton raised a revolver and fired. She fell and he rushed into the house. Entering the room where the children were sleeping, Dalton discharged his revolver at them. The baby girl was instantly killed, and the boy received a dangerous wound in the head. Dalton then turned the weapon on himself, and was dead when neighbors, attracted by the sound of the shots, arrived.

MAN KILLED BY GLANDERS.

Bellevue Patient Contracted Disease in a Livery Stable.

José La Vadis, a Spanish mechanic, who came to the United States eight years ago, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday of acute glanders, contracted, according to the best information available, while he was working in a livery stable in New Jersey in which there was a horse afflicted with the disease. La Vadis was taken to Bellevue last Thursday afternoon at about 2 o'clock.

When he was taken to the hospital La Vadis's condition was such that the authorities at Bellevue were unable to get much information from him concerning the history of his case. He said that his home was at 90 Charleston Street, Jersey City, that he was about 30 years old, and that he came from Spain, where his parents still lived, about eight years ago. He said that he was a mechanic, but added that, owing to inability to get work at his trade, he had taken a job in a livery stable, where he had contracted glanders from an afflicted horse.

Acute glanders is nearly always fatal. The disease, which affects the glands under and within the jaw, is most common among horses, and often is transmitted by them to human beings, dogs, goats, and sheep.

Owing to the prevalence of glanders among horses in New Jersey the New York authorities for some weeks have been maintaining a close inspection at all ferries over horses and mules going to New York City from the New Jersey side of the river.

CAR ROWDIES GO TO PRISON.

Increasing Evil Must Stop, Says Magistrate Simms.

Magistrate Simms in the Men's Night Court last night imposed sentences of fifteen days in the workhouse on five young men who made a disturbance in a Second Avenue elevated train last night. The Magistrate said he had decided to do all in his power to break up rowdyism in public conveyances, which was increasing. He said offenders of this type ought to have longer sentences in prison than he had imposed, but the tears of the mothers of some of the prisoners, who were all about 19 years old, inclined him to leniency.

Ten rowdies returning from a picnic held in the Astoria Schuetzen Park by the John Kreamer Association, a Tammany organization at Fifth Street and First Avenue, began skylarking on a car bound for Queensboro Bridge. They were buffeting and abusing other passengers when the police arrested them, taking them to the Long Island City Station.

MARTIN VOGEL SEES THE CAILLAUX TRIAL

Assistant U. S. Treasurer and Bride Only Americans There Except Newspaper Men.

OFFICIAL CARD ADMITS THEM

Presiding Magistrate His Sponsor—Mr. Vogel Studying Continental Banking Systems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—The only Americans, aside from the newspaper correspondents, who have gained admission to the Caillaux trial are Martin Vogel, Assistant United States Treasurer, and his wife, formerly Mrs. Albert Lewisohn, who were married a fortnight ago in London.

They have been here on their honeymoon, and started for Berlin today, where they will be the guests of Ambassador Gerard, and will return to Paris at the end of the week. They went to the Palace of Justice, where they found many other Americans vainly seeking admission, without the slightest idea that they would be more successful.

In America Mr. Vogel uses cards bearing his name only. Here his friends suggested that it would be better to have new cards, engraved with his title, which he did more as a joke than as a serious proceeding.

At the palace he met a French barrister, of whom he inquired concerning the history of the building. The barrister, having leisure, chatted genially, and presently Mr. Vogel produced one of his new cards. The barrister asked if he would not like to witness the Caillaux trial, and, receiving an affirmative answer, he pushed through the lines of soldiers guarding every corridor and wing of the building where the trial was in progress, and led the way to the Judges' entrance.

The presiding magistrate, who was also profoundly impressed with the card, caused Mr. and Mrs. Vogel to be conducted behind the grille where the élite of France had been observing the proceedings.

Mr. Vogel has been in conference with leading bankers here, getting ideas concerning the new American banking system. M. Pallian, Governor of the Bank of France, gave him a silver medallion representing the seal of the bank, with Mr. Vogel's name engraved on it. In Berlin he will visit the Reichsbank. He says that when he returns to Paris he will issue a statement concerning the results of his investigations.

MME. CAILLAUX RESTING.

Declines to Go to Mass and Talks with Her Husband and Counsel.

PARIS, July 26.—Today was a dies non for those concerned in the Caillaux case.

Mme. Caillaux, much worn by the agitations of the week, spent a quiet Sunday over her mail and the newspapers. The director of the prison inquired if she would like to attend mass in the chapel, but she declined. Her husband talked with her for some time, as did also her counsel, Maître Labori.

The impression around the Palace of Justice, quite without the suggestion of improper influences, is that Mme. Caillaux will be acquitted or will receive a short suspended sentence. That is the opinion of old functionaries, who, as it were, smell out what juries are likely to do.

There is a cynical disposition in Paris to take the trial lightly, as something prearranged. The aged Empress Eugénie, at a dinner party of Imperialists recently, having had to listen to much talk about the washing of dirty Republican linen, and about the setting of the stage for the acquittal of Mme. Caillaux, quietly rebuked some of the gossips by saying:

"No, I cannot imagine that the Judges of France will act otherwise than according to their intellects and consciences."

In the background, and often in the foreground of the trial is ex-Premier Caillaux. He is ever in the popular imagination as mysteriously guiding and controlling affairs. Caillaux is not a popular man, but he is strong in the organization of political expedients and in leadership of leaders rather than of the people.

He has been able to draw together the Radical and Socialist parliamentary groups into a working party, of which the present Cabinet is largely representative. His enemies—and there seems to be no public man in France who has more violent opponents—view him as a sinister and dangerous figure.

He is a small, nervous, bald-headed man of 50, with a short black mustache and black eyes and a manner that invites conversation. He is careful in his dress and is something of a specialist in figured waistcoats.

Caillaux has nothing about him that would suggest that he has built up in the public fancy legends of his secret power in France, unless it be a certain relentless expression in the eyes when he is angry.

JUDGE SWANN ON FRENCH LAW

Contrasts Rules of Evidence—Too Narrow Here, He Says.

Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions, who has made a study of French law, said yesterday that the trial of Mme. Caillaux for the shooting of M. Calmette, editor of Le Figaro, is bringing into relief, as perhaps no other case has done, the differences between the French and the American systems of administering the criminal law. The newspaper accounts of the trial are emphasizing these differences.

"To the American lawyer and the American public who have followed the development of the trial," he said, "there are many points of difference between the French system and ours. Some of these appeal to us as being excellent and others cause wonder and amazement. The rapidity and dispatch with which the French Court of Assize selected the jury in this cause célèbre excites our admiration, but it would appear that the rules of evidence have gone to just the opposite extreme to those which obtain on this side of the Atlantic.

"While the rules of evidence with us are too narrow and exclusive it would appear that the French system goes to extremes and permits the witness to express his or her opinion in regard to facts at issue, to testify to what other persons, not present, have told them, and the brother of the deceased was permitted to testify to what the deceased would have done had the defendant made a request upon him, thereby judging the mind of his dead brother as affected by a possible state of facts.

"It would seem from the request made to the witness, Mme. Geuydan, the first wife of Caillaux, to produce letters in her possession, and her reply that she would produce them provided the Court would allow all or none of them to be read, would indicate that the production of the letters was entirely at the option of the witness.

"The rules of evidence that formerly obtained in France were abolished during the time of the French revolution, and practically no new rules have been substituted for them, and it would seem that a witness is entitled to say what he or she pleases and to tell what he knows in his own way, the object being to let in everything. In France the question of what constitutes or does not constitute self-defense is a question of law, but in each particular case it is a question of fact to be determined by the jury. In France a jury may return a verdict of 'guilty with extenuating circumstances,' and this form of verdict entitles counsel for the defense to introduce into his speeches allusions and intimations which appeal only to the sympathy or passion. He may ask the jury to mitigate the law or to disprove it in its application to the particular case at the bar, thereby putting sentiment above the law.

"The result is that while the jury may recognize clearly that a murder has been committed, it may, by the verdict, declare that the particular murder in question ought not to be punished, being influenced momentarily by sympathy or by passion.

"It is generally thought in this country that in France a defendant is presumed to be guilty when he appears at the bar of justice, but I believe that such is not the case, but, on the contrary, he is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is shown, just as he is in this country. I believe the burden of proof is also on the prosecution in France, but the French case is thoroughly prepared in advance, for there, as soon as the charge is made or there is reasonable ground for believing that a crime has been committed, an examining Magistrate immediately proceeds to a preliminary investigation, and obtains at first hand all information possible from the witnesses, with the right to interrogate any suspect, thereby performing functions that are usually performed by detectives and police in this country, who are handicapped by not knowing the law, but who nevertheless perform their work well when all things are taken into consideration. So the French method insures a more perfect preparation of the case for the prosecution and tends to shorten the duration of the trial.

"The examining Magistrate is a species of judicial police. He causes the statements of all witnesses to be submitted in writing and attested in the presence of other witnesses. All these original depositions, together with the 'accusation,' which is a clearly and lucidly arranged statement of the case, usually drawn up with considerable literary skill, are delivered to the trial Judges before the trial commences, so that the trial Judges, unlike those in America, are fully informed in advance of all that the witnesses will testify.

"A copy of all the depositions of witnesses, together with a copy of the accusation, which contains the full and complete statement of the facts it is proposed to be proved, must be delivered in advance to the defendant, who thereby becomes acquainted with the details of the case. Under the French law every person who witnesses a crime or has any information in regard to one must at once notify the Public Prosecutor. This would be an excellent rule to adopt in this country.

"The jury is drawn by lot, but each side may challenge until the total number of jurors is reduced by a process of elimination to twelve, plus two supplemental jurors, who also hear the case, but do not vote unless any of the twelve are incapacitated.

"Under the French system the investigating Magistrate and the Judges presiding are there for the purpose of getting the facts, whatever they may be and no matter what their effect may be, whereas under the American system the City Magistrate and the Judge presiding at the trial perform their functions somewhat in the nature of a presiding officer to rule impartially when a dispute arises as to the admission or exclusion of evidence and to see that the case is conducted according to the established court procedure. He is an attentive listener, but not an investigator.

"Again the first witness under the French system is the defendant, who is usually in a position to know more about the facts in the case than any other person. This is known as the 'inquisitorial' method of trying a case, and I believe it has been abolished in Germany or Austria, and I doubt that it maintains in any other country except France, and possibly Spain. I think that under the new Code of Criminal Procedure just adopted this year in Italy the 'inquisitorial' method was abolished there.

"It would appear in France that while the questions of fact are nominally for the jury to determine, nevertheless the audience in the courtroom is so responsive to every sentiment and emotion caused by a piece of evidence or argument, or even the actions of counsel, that it performs more than the functions of the 'Greek chorus' in a classic drama, and the jury, being only human, must be swayed one way or another under the influence of the 'psychology of the crowd,' and there often results what we may be excused for calling 'a recall of the verdict' before it is rendered. It will appear that the jurymen, even in this important case, are allowed to go to their homes at night and to read the newspapers, and it does not appear that they are forbidden to discuss the facts in the case while absent from the courtroom.

"In America the counsel for both sides sum up at the end of the case when all the evidence is in, but in France counsel debate the effect and discuss the evidence of each witness as it is given. In America, counsel cross-question each witness as the testimony is given. In France the cross-examining can only be conducted by the presiding Judge. The French system, even more than ours, allows wonderful latitude for the display of skill of counsel in deflecting the issues from the true issue of the guilt or innocence of the accused. The report of the first day of the trial states that M. Labori, for the defense, was closely watching for an opportunity to convert the trial into a debate upon the rival political questions of the day, with the intent, of course, of obscuring the issue by an appeal to partisan prejudices, in order that the jury might lose sight of the one issue of the case—that is, did Mme. Caillaux intentionally kill M. Calmette without legal justification or excuse?"

SHOT BY JEALOUS ESCORT.

Dying Girl Says He Fired at Her for Dancing with Another.

During an outing at Mariondale Park, Maspeth, L. I., yesterday, Sarah Holland of 141 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, was shot through the chest by her escort following a quarrel about attentions other young men were paying to her. There was considerable mystery about the shooting at first. When the police got to the place it was almost empty, and none of the few present was inclined to give the name of the girl's escort.

At the hospital the girl revived sufficiently to give an account of the shooting and name her escort. She said he was Tony Tooks of Boerum Place, Brooklyn, and that he had shot her without warning just as she sat down after dancing with another man. The doctors say the bullet lies in a dangerous position near her backbone and that she cannot recover.

DIES IN HOTEL ROOM.

Heart Disease Kills John G. McWhirter on Western Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—John G. McWhirter of New York was found dead this morning in his room at the Hotel Statler. From correspondence in his pockets it was learned that he had been in ill health for several months. Mr. McWhirter arrived in Cleveland on Saturday night. Heart disease was the immediate cause of death.

John G. McWhirter was of the firm of Baumann & McWhirter, dealers in chemicals at 80 Maiden Lane. He was born in Norwich, Ohio, in 1868, and graduated from Norwich College. He had been a resident of New York for twelve years. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Sarah E. McWhirter. It was said last night at his home, 15 West 107th Street, that he had gone West on a business trip apparently in excellent health.

Two More Bubonic Plague Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26. — Two human cases of bubonic plague and three rodent cases were reported here today by Dr. W. C. Rucker, Assistant Surgeon General in charge of plague eradication work, making a total of thirteen human cases and twelve rodent cases since the contagion appeared a month ago.

CARRANZA BALKS AT GIVING AMNESTY

Tells Consul Silliman Federals Must Surrender Unconditionally.

CARBAJAL NAMES DELEGATES

Gen. Villar and Judge Allende Start Today for Peace Conference at Saltillo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Felicitos Villareal, Acting Secretary of the Treasury in Gen. Carranza's temporary Cabinet, who arrived here yesterday from Carranza's headquarters, in Monterey, made the statement today that the First Chief of the Constitutionalists would not agree to grant a general amnesty in Mexico as a condition of receiving the surrender of the Mexico City Government from President Carbajal. From what Señor Villareal said in explanation of his statement, Gen. Carranza is apparently willing to grant amnesty to the great bulk of Huerta's supporters, but he will not consent to do so with reference to Huerta, Felix Diaz, and others who were prominent in opposition to the revolutionary cause.

The attitude of Gen. Carranza, as explained by Señor Villareal, affords opportunity for trouble in the future, for the latter says that the First Chief will accept only an unconditional surrender from President Carbajal. Señor Villareal predicted that President Carbajal would abandon his present effort to obtain concessions from Gen. Carranza. The Secretary's announcement is a grave disappointment to the Administration, which believed it had reason to hope that Gen. Carranza would be generous enough to give the guarantees that President Carbajal asked.

"Illustrative of the lack of wisdom that Gen. Carranza would exhibit in case he agreed to granting general amnesty to the men who have debauched our country," said Señor Villareal, "is the interview with Felix Diaz published in today's papers, in which he says that Gen. Huerta has cabled him to meet him at Toronto for the purpose of fomenting a new revolution.

"Of course the possibility of Huerta or Diaz ever getting close again to Mexico is laughable to those who know how cordially they are now detested at home. But the incident serves to show the traitorous feeling that this type of unscrupulous politician holds toward his mother country.

"To grant amnesty to this class would simply be to court revolutionary intrigue and rebellion in every corner of the republic. No quarter can be safely given them. Why give them a new slate to begin fresh revolutionary markings upon when their old one is now used up?

"That Gen. Carranza will be generous and magnanimous toward the large body of men who have opposed the Constitutionalists goes without saying. Likewise it is certain that the first Constitutionalist Congress will pass a general amnesty law.

"I am certain that Carbajal has no intention of attempting to block our entry into Mexico City by force of arms, but he is making a despairing effort to save from the wreck a few remnants of Cientificoism. It is ridiculous to join Carbajal's name with any contemplated Huerta-Diaz revolution. His one idea is to allow Carranza to assume peaceful control of the Government, with as much dignity as he can reflect upon himself.

"An era of unprecedented prosperity is about to open in Mexico, and the Constitutionalists do not desire to usher it in with a christening of vindictiveness and hatred that would result from the adoption of any programme of wholesale executions of Federal supporters in Mexico City.

"As Gen. Carranza has said, 'all Mexicans are brothers.' There is no hatred in the breast of the victorious Constitutionalists against the vanquished Federalists; but common sense and political expediency demand that we take control of the Government without our hands being tied, and that we be left at liberty to act as the occasion warrants."

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Advices to the effect that Gen. Carranza is not disposed to make a formal agreement granting amnesty in advance of his actual assumption of power in Mexico City reached Washington today from the headquarters of the Constitutionalist chief.

The United States has taken a definite position urging that an amnesty and guarantees be given. Informal assurances came recently from Carranza that, with the exception of those who were directly responsible for the murder of Madero and Pino Suarez, he would not prosecute the supporters of the Huerta Government. Within the last two days, however, John R. Silliman, personal representative of President Wilson with Carranza, has reported his doubts on the subject. Carranza has told Silliman that amnesty was something for the conqueror to give the conquered as an act of generosity and not a condition of surrender. The Constitutionalist chief insists that the surrender of the Carbajal Government must be unconditional.

Reginaldo Cepeda, advance delegate from the Carbajal Government to arrange terms of peace with the Constitutionalists, was due today in Tampico, where Carranza is at present. In a few days two other delegates, whose names have not yet been announced, will go to Saltillo, where Carranza has suggested that the parleys take place.

FOR $30,000,000 LOAN.

Carbajal Going Ahead with Huerta's Finance Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 26.—The Carbajal Government has decided to go ahead floating the 60,000,000 pesos ($30,000,000) 6 per cent. loan and issuing legal tender Government bills along the lines approved by Congress during the closing days of the Huerta régime. The first series of legal tender bills for 10,000,000 pesos is likely to be placed in circulation during the present week. Salaries of Government employes fall due at the end of the month, and probably will be paid in these bills, which will circulate as currency on the same footing as bank bills.

The bills issued according to the financial project approved by Congress and secured by bonds of the new 60,000,000 peso loan, cannot exceed 85 per cent. of the bonds held.

A general sentiment of optimism prevails, the belief being that the present week will witness the conclusion of the agreement with the Constitutionalists. This belief is based on the general impression that the proposals of Carbajal will be just and reasonable and readily accepted by the Constitutionalists.

Sub-Secretary of the Interior Lujan said tonight that the Government was giving another proof of its willingness to facilitate an agreement with the Constitutionalists. It has issued orders suspending the counter-revolutionary activities in Northern Mexico and has directed its agents along the frontier, whose mission was to aid the counter-revolutionists, to return to Mexico City.

The Government has remitted funds for their return journey.

Senor Lujan said it ought to be acknowledged that the Government was doing everything in its power for the transmission of the national Administration to the revolutionists in an orderly and decorous manner.

Señor Lujan said that Tlaxco, in the State of Alaxcala, was being attacked by Zapatistas, but that the Governor of the State had informed him by telegraph that 200 Indians of Juchitan, State of Oaxaca, had arrived at Tlaxco and he thought the garrison with this reinforcement would be able to hold the Zapatistas at bay.

While newspaper men were waiting this morning at the National Palace to interview Enrique Santibanez, private secretary of President Carbajal, an opportunity was granted by Gen. Manuel Guasque, Military Chief of the Presidential residences, to see the gold and silver plate belonging to the nation used on occasions of state banquets which a local sheet accused Huerta of having carried off in his impedimenta.

Gen. Guasque, while conducting the newspaper men through the strong room where the plate was kept, gave explanations proving that the service was intact. In addition to modern plate purchased during the prosperous days of the Diaz régime, there are several pieces of solid silverware that belonged to the Emperor Maximilian and bear his monogram.

MEXICO CITY, July 26.—After three days of continuous labor, in which many candidates were considered, President Carbajal today decided upon Gen. Lauro Villar, Chief of the Supreme Tribunal of Military Justice, and Judge David Guiterrez Allende of the Supreme Court as the Mexican Government's representatives to the Saltillo peace conference. They will leave for Saltillo tomorrow morning, accompanied by a single secretary.

It appeared last night that Gen. Angel Garcia Pena and Rafael Pardo, a prominent lawyer, would be selected as delegates; but several objections to them having been advanced, and it being feared that Gen. Pena would not be acceptable to the Constitutionalists, their names were withdrawn today, and Gen. Villar and Judge Allende were chosen. Official and diplomatic circles consider the delegates well fitted for their task.

Gen. Villar is expected to be especially acceptable to the Constitutionalists, as he possesses a clean military record. He was in command of the troops at the National Palace when it was attacked by Gens. Bernardo Reyes and Felix Diaz on the morning of Feb. 9, 1913, and was severely wounded in the fighting. He has not been active in politics under the Huerta régime.

Judge Allende has taken no part in politics recently, and is not connected with any political party. He has been entirely occupied with his duties as Judge of the Supreme Court. He will represent the civil Government at the peace conference, while Gen. Villar will represent the army.

For the last three days the Brazilian Minister has worked incessantly in an effort to have the Carranza and Carbajal delegates hold an early meeting. At a conference last night the Minister appealed to the President to appoint his delegates promptly.

President Carbajal at one time desired to have the conference held in New York, but was soon convinced of the futility of trying to arrange a meeting outside Constitutionalist territory. He then agreed to Saltillo.

TROOPS SHED BLOOD IN ULSTER WAR

Continued from Page 1.

women were among those who fell at the first volley, and at this time it is asserted that there were no volunteers, armed or otherwise, at the spot.

"Very soon ambulances were on the spot. The injured were hurried to the Jervais Street Hospital. One of them, an unknown man, died shortly after arriving at the hospital. Two women died before reaching the institution. In all, about sixty persons were injured, many by bayonet wounds which it is feared will prove fatal. The fourth death took place at the hospital last night from a bullet wound. A child of 10 is lying in the hospital, suffering from a bullet wound in the back.

"A body of Dublin police refused to attack the volunteers when ordered by their officer, and several were suspended tonight.

"It is denied tonight that the volunteers fired first. I am informed that not one had a round of ammunition when marching back to Dublin, and they were practically unarmed men."

The Daily Mail's Dublin correspondent says:

"Police are being poured into the city. All the military force appears now, at 8 o'clock, to have been withdrawn, but a most dangerous situation exists. Knots of men are moving toward the various barracks, looking for trouble. Notwithstanding the heavy rain which is falling, from all parts of the city reports are arriving of savage assaults made upon individuals. Quite inoffensive soldiers who were out for a walk, knowing nothing of the sudden trouble, have been set upon by the crowds and most savagely kicked and beaten.

"So far as I have seen, the Nationalist Volunteers who took part in the gun running have not taken part in the subsequent rioting. Satisfied with their earlier exploits, they had dispersed to their homes when the inflamed mob took up operations. The mob seems to harbor little resentment against the police; it is against the troops of the garrison that their furious hatred is directed. It is this circumstance that gives the situation the aspect of civil war."

DUBLIN, July 26.—Three men and one woman are dead and more than sixty persons are in a hospital, wounded, as the result of a battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers firing into a mob in the streets of Dublin this afternoon. Seven of the wounded are expected to succumb to their injuries. Among those seriously wounded is M. J. Judge, a prominent officer of the Nationalist Volunteers.

A consignment of rifles, said to number 10,000, was landed at noon today at Howth, nine miles from Dublin. The vessel on which the arms were brought to Howth was a private yacht, said to have been commanded by a woman, or a man in woman's clothing. The Nationalist Volunteers cut the telegraph wires and stopped travel on the Dublin roads, and, according to reports, sent away most of the rifles, together with 70,000 rounds of ammunition, in motor cars.

A thousand Nationalist Volunteers marched openly from Dublin to receive the arms. They said, however, that they were merely making a practice march. The local police and the coast guard tried to prevent the landing of the arms, but were driven off.

When the Dublin authorities learned of the landing they sent 60 police to seize the arms. These police were reinforced by 200 others under command of an Assistant Commissioner. The police were drawn up on both sides of the road along which the Volunteers were returning, with the military in the centre of the road.

The soldiers encountered a detachment of volunteers at Clonmel Bridge, and an outbreak resulted. There was no shooting then, however. A great crowd soon collected and followed the troops, jeering them and cheering for John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and home rule. Finally the mob began throwing bottles and stones, and several of the soldiers were injured.

When the volunteers saw the mobilization most of them got away with their arms and scattered through the fields. The police and soldiers tried to disarm the remainder. They seized about 100 rifles.

In the resulting affray several revolver shots were fired by volunteers and a corporal and a private were wounded. The volunteers also used their rifles and clubs.

STUNS SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

News from Ulster Appals Him—Raise Fund in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—"Irish-America has blood as well as gold to give to the cause of Irish freedom, and those killed today are the first of thousands prepared to die for Ireland."

This was the cablegram sent to the people of Dublin tonight by Sir Roger Casement after he had read the dispatches saying four Irishmen were killed and seventy were wounded when the first blood was shed near Dublin this afternoon. With 500 Irishmen standing about him in the hall of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Joseph McGarrity, Chairman of the American Volunteer Fund Committee, called for contributions for those in Ireland who were fighting for freedom.

Three thousand dollars was raised in fewer than five minutes, $2,000 of which was given by Company B, Irish Volunteers, of this city. Tonight's subscription is to be only the beginning. Tomorrow more money will be raised, and all of it will be cabled to the mother country for arms and ammunition.

Sir Roger Casement, who is the guest of Mr. McGarrity, was astounded when he read the news dispatches.

"I cannot speak tonight," he said in a voice broken with emotion, as he seated himself and looked vacantly at those about him. "It is terrible, but please do not ask me to say anything until I have read the complete dispatches in the morning."

Calls It a Massacre.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—The Daily News calls the affair at Dublin a massacre, and demands a rigid investigation of the conduct of the soldiers.

It lays the responsibility upon the weakness of the Government, which allowed the organization of the Ulster Volunteers and could not prohibit the Nationalists from doing the same.

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

FARMER BEATEN, ROBBED.

His Savings of $350 Taken from Him in Greenwich Street.

Nicholas Dezanisen, a farmer of Keansburg, N. J., was found in a hallway at Morris and Greenwich Streets last night about 10 o'clock, dazed and bleeding from wounds in the head, by Patrolman Hofgren of the Greenwich Street Police Station. He was taken to the Volunteer Hospital.

At the hospital the farmer said that he landed at the Battery last night and was followed uptown by half a dozen men. At the point where he was found by the policeman he was seized and backed into a hallway and beaten over the head. His savings for six months which he had with him, amounting to $350, were taken from him. The police of the Greenwich Street Police Station are searching for the thieves.

LENDS $34,000,000 TO MOVE THE CROPS

Continued from Page 1.

with the banks for such period as each particular bank may require them, in no event, however, to exceed six months. So far as practicable, the banks will be permitted to return the money to the Treasury in installments to suit their convenience.

The Secretary said, in conclusion, that, should it become necessary to deposit in the banks a greater sum than $34,000,000 to meet the needs of the country, he will not hesitate to do so; and also that if it appears to his satisfaction at any time that other cities than those designated can advantageously employ Government funds, he will be glad to give their applications consideration.

NEW WHEAT HAULING RECORD.

Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Set New Crop Moving Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—The railroads of the wheat belt are moving the huge crop in far better fashion than in any previous season, according to statements by officials and by shippers. When the thrashing began all the empty cars available were placed on side tracks and the way was clear for pushing the new grain to market. The grain trains are being run as extras between the schedules of regular freight trains and thousands of cars of wheat are being received at the St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and Galveston terminals. Thus far there has been an unusually heavy movement of export wheat destined to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The fine quality of the grain has been a factor in the export situation.

The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads are breaking all previous records in the loading of wheat. Last Monday 655 cars were loaded, the largest amount of wheat ever handled in a single day in the history of the two roads.

The heavy movement of wheat started on July 10, when 371 cars were loaded. On the next day the number jumped to 482, and on July 13 it was 497. On succeeding days the number of wheat cars loaded was as follows:

July 14, 501 cars; July 15, 616 cars; July 17, 549 cars; and July 18, 589. The high mark was 289 cars in excess of the biggest day's wheat loading record for the preceding year. No serious car shortage has been felt.

SHIPPING LINES JOIN IN BIG OIL SCHEME

Taken as an Indication of Purpose to Use That Fuel in Merchant Service.

GERMAN AND BRITISH PLAN

Herr Ballin's Visit to London Connected with It—Capital Said to be $60,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The visit of Herr Ballin to this country has given rise to considerable conjecture regarding its object. It is believed to be connected with the affairs of a huge company called the British-Union Oil Company, with, it is said, a capital of £12,000,000, ($60,000,000,) formed to exploit the Californian oil industry and to acquire control of the Union Oil Company of California. Possibly in the course of time it may become a formidable competitor of existing British and American undertakings which have hitherto controlled the best markets.

The Chairman of the company is said to be Earl Grey, and the Directorate includes Lord Pierre of Harland & Wolff, Sir Owen Phillips of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, T. Royden of the Cunard, and other shipping lines, H. N. Anderson, Managing Director of the East Asiatic Company, which owns a fleet of oil-propelled steamers; Sir Edward Weir, and Andrew Weir.

The preponderance of shipping interests represented on the board gives strong support to the view that oil fuel will in the future be more generally used in the mercantile service and that many of the group desire by this means to get control of ample supplies independent of other sources.

This being so, the new company will be assured of a ready and growing market, while it may at the same time afford an impetus to the adoption of this kind of fuel by shipping companies generally. It is argued, too, that this process will be greatly stimulated by the opening of the Panama Canal.

This development is conjectured to lend additional significance to the visit of Herr Ballin to this country, which is probably in order to associate himself with the formation of this gigantic trust, and thereby obtain oil for the German shipping companies with which he is identified.

REPTILIAN INFORMATION.

Alleged Characteristics of the So-Called Hoop Snake.

In a certain section of the interior of Pennsylvania the innocent natives are becoming more or less excited over a hoop snake scare. For the benefit of those who do not drink to excess it may be stated that the hoop snake is the one that curves itself into a hoop, takes the tip of its tail between the tip of its teeth and goes cycling across the fields, and up and down hill, and all around the barberry bush, and on and away—merrily caroling as distinctly as possible "Hoop la, let her go!"

The full grown hoop—and they usually are in time—has a spike attachment on the tip of the tail which is kept sharp by frequent honing on the leather tree. This spiky tip the hoop snake jabs with great force into the domestic economy of its victim, thereby rendering him hors-du-combat, as well as null and void.

It is said to be a charming relaxation to observe a mother hoop out rolling with her little hooplettes, and faunal and other naturalists have observed that, when you see the mother hoop thus disporting herself the father hoop is sure to be round somewhere.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dr. John Allen West Dies.

Dr. John Allen West, D. O., one of the most prominent osteopaths of this city, with offices at 341 Madison Avenue, died on Saturday morning at the Hahnemann Hospital, after an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Springfield, Ill., and was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. Dr. West came to this city eleven years ago and started practice. He was a Director of the New York State Osteopathic Society and the Osteopathic Society of the State of New York, and a member of the Lambs Club. He is survived by his widow

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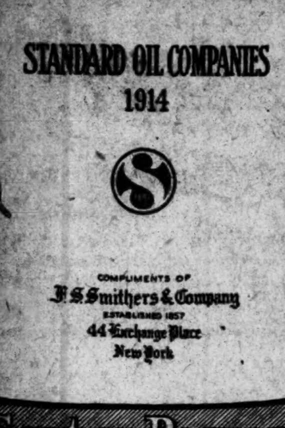

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CRASH DUE TO OPEN SWITCH

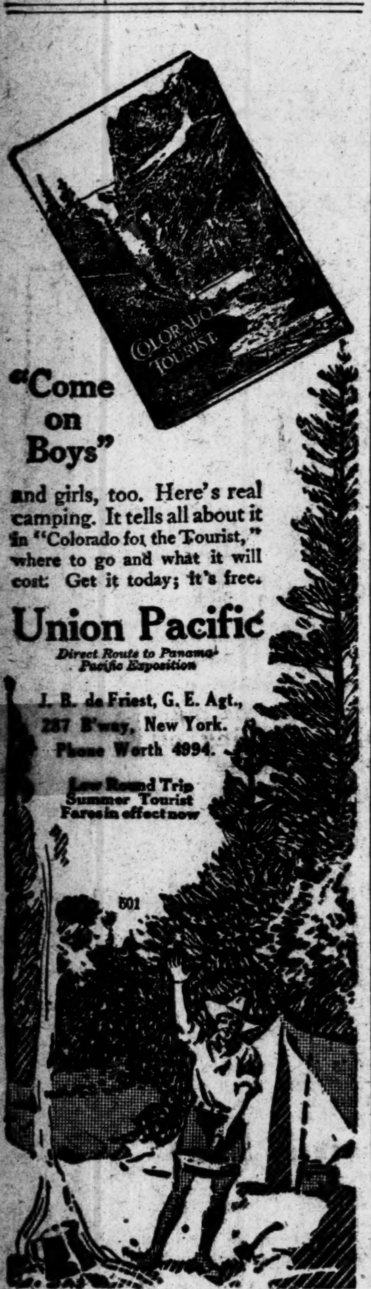
One Seventh Ave. Car Runs Through It Into Another at 42d St.

A southbound Seventh Avenue car yesterday morning took a switch that was open by mistake at Forty-second Street and went across its tracks, striking a northbound Seventh Avenue car almost head-on. Passengers in both cars were shaken up, and two sitting on end seats in the southbound car were thrown to the pavement. They were Mrs. Dora Gray, 65 years old, of Whitestone, L. I., and Frank Coglianese, 61, of 448 Amsterdam Avenue. Mrs. Gray suffered a scalp wound and was removed to the New York Hospital by Dr. Stevens. Coglianese was not injured enough to necessitate hospital treatment.

The switch which caused the accident was that used to take the Broadway cars from Seventh Avenue east through Forty-second Street.

Confesses to Forging Checks.

A well-dressed young man walked into the Oak Street Station last night and said he was Elijah T. Dawson of Boston and that he had come to give himself up because he had forged two checks last week. He said the checks were signed with the name of the Tremont Brass Company of 357 Cambridge Street, Boston, in whose employ he had been, and that the amounts involved were $30 and $15. The youth said he left Boston on Saturday.



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THEODORE ROOSEVELT
describes his journey Through the Highland Wilderness of Western Brazil ("the country of the vampire bats") in the *August*

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MANY ILLUSTRATIONS. ALL NEWS-STANDS

PLAN NEW COURSE FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

Aero Club Proposes America Shall Stop at Flemish Cap, Breaking Distance to Azores.

MUST BUILD A NEW CRAFT

Trial Flights Are Believed to Have Damaged Present Wanamaker Flier Seriously.

Officials of the Aero Club of America mapped a new course yesterday for the proposed ocean flight of the aeroplane America, postponed until Oct. 1, which is designed to overcome the difficulty of carrying a sufficient supply of gasoline. Instead of the long flight of 1,200 miles from St. John's to the Azores, it is proposed to establish an emergency station at the Flemish Cap, a shoal of the Newfoundland Banks, 420 miles in a southeasterly direction from St. John's. There are sixty fathoms of water there. The distance from there to the Azores is in round numbers 875 miles. Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Transatlantic Flight Committee of the club, suggested this, and it was approved. He said of his proposal:

"To lessen the dangers of the flight it may be possible to consider the matter of stopping at Flemish Cap on the way to the Azores. There additional fuel could be taken aboard, though the stop should be discretional on the part of the pilots. That would cut the longest distance to be flown in a single flight to 875 miles, the Flemish Cap being 420 miles from St. John's.

"This would divide the flight into four legs, as follows: From St. John's to Flemish Cap, 420 miles; to the Azores, 875 miles; from the Azores to the Spanish coast, 660 miles, and from Spain to Plymouth, 550 miles.

"The entire distance can be covered within forty hours easily, leaving thirty-two hours for stops. If all details are attended to before the start, it will be necessary at the stops merely to fill the tanks with gasoline. As the first leg of the flight will be attempted at night, it may be wise to have fires at all the points mentioned, even if no stop is made. The reflection of these on the water should be seen from the aeroplane for more than thirty miles, which is more than the America would drift under normal conditions.

"The flare on a barge anchored on Flemish Cap will afford a base from which to rectify any deviation from the course, and a scow may be anchored there for emergency, from which to replenish the gasoline tanks. Assuming that the start is made from St. Johns at sundown, and the speed maintained is sixty-five miles an hour, Flemish Cap will be passed before midnight. The Azores would then be attained before noon."

Mr. Woodhouse said he thought that an entirely new aeroplane would have to be built, as the trials had damaged the America beyond repair.

"It is very likely that we are overemphasizing the difficulties to be encountered in such a flight, just as we overemphasized in the past the difficulties to be encountered in altitude and long-distance flying," he said. "Since the time Wilbur Wright made the first altitude flight of 100 feet in 1908, we have had predictions that no aviator could go higher without severe strain and dire results. The altitude record is now 26,246 feet.

"In the flight of eighteen, twenty-one, and twenty-four hours the German aviators, Landmann and Boehm, flying at night, covered longer distances than Lieut. Porte has to cover in a single flight. The postponement of the flight of the America is not causing aeronauts any anxiety. The officers of the Aero Club of America, who have been closely connected with the development of the project, all express confidence in the eventual success of the trip."

President Alan R. Hawley of the club, who is a member of the Transatlantic Flight Committee, also said:

"All the obstacles in the way of success in the Wanamaker transatlantic flight project have been overcome and it now comes down to reconstructing the America, or constructing a new one on the ideas suggested by the experiments conducted.

"Longer nights in October add difficulties, which are offset, however, by the possibility of equipping the America with a Sperry gyroscopic stabilizer similar to the one which won the $10,000 prize in the contest for safety in aeroplanes held in France recently. This stabilizer enabled Lawrence B. Perry, who piloted the flying boat equipped with the instrument to let go of the controls while flying in a forty-mile wind, and while his mechanic promenaded on the lower planes of the machine. No aviator could have counteracted the effect of the mechanic standing on one of the wings, but the gyroscopes not only did this, but took care also of the disturbance created by the high winds."

Referring to a critic, who was reported to have said that the Rodman Wanamaker transatlantic flight could not be made, Mr. Hawley said:

"I fear that as this critic has not seen the America and has not followed the development of the project closely he is not in a position to pass judgment. While qualified criticism with definite ideas are welcomed, the kind of criticism which merely expresses doubt without more substantial base than disbelief is unworthy of consideration."

This statement was made at the Aero Club concerning the proposed aeroplane race around the world arranged as a feature of the exposition in San Francisco:

"Harold E. Perrin, Secretary of the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, has advised the Aero Club of America that there is much interest in the race in England, and both the club and Government will give their full co-operation as soon as the details of the prize guarantees are settled and the race is sanctioned by the Aero Club of America.

"The guarantee for payment of the $150,000 in prizes is expected from the Anglo-London and Paris Bank of San Francisco in a few days. According to advice received from President Charles C. Moore of the Panama-Pacific Exposition by A. Esberg, one of the exposition's representatives in New York, the delay in this matter was due to a misunderstanding caused by the departure for Europe of Mr. Kruckman, director of aeronautics for the exposition. Mr. Kruckman, four days before sailing, submitted to the Aero Club of America the rules of the race, and stated that if the club approved them before he sailed he would get telegraphic guarantee of the prizes within a few days, and the club could then cable the sanction to the Aero Clubs of the eighteen counties of the International Federation. The Contest Committee of the club took prompt action and approved the rules on June 13, two days before Mr. Kruckman's departure.

"Nothing was heard at the club about the matter until a cable was received at the Aero Club of America from the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, saying Mr. Kruckman had asked for co-operation in organizing the race in Great Britain, and the Royal Aero Club would be glad to do so if the race was sanctioned and the prizes guaranteed, as required by the International Aeronautical Federation.

"The Aero Club of America then communicated with the exposition authorities, and it was found that Mr. Kruckman had not advised them of the promise he had made before sailing."

NEVADA ANTIS PROTEST.

Tell President That Suffragists Are Not Representative of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Nevada Association of Women Opposed to Equal Suffrage handed to officials at the White House today a formal protest against any action by the President that would give encouragement to the "Votes for Women" propaganda in that State. The protest says in part:

"We are informed that Congress has been petitioned 'in the name of the women of Nevada' and that the President has been urged to advocate an extension of the franchise by amendment of the Federal Constitution, notwithstanding the fact that the last three and most representative and populous States voting on the question, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan, have recorded their vote against it by majorities approximating 90,000 each.

"We are advised that after a most strenuous and expensive campaign covering many months these petitions, assuming to voice the sentiments of the womanhood of Nevada, bore the signatures of 'more than 500 women.' There are more than 17,000 white women in Nevada over the age of 21 years. Less than one in thirty-four have petitioned Congress, and we deny the right of these 500 women to speak for the 17,000, or the right of one in thirty-four to speak, without consent, for the other thirty-three on a subject so vitally affecting the State, the family, and the home.

"In Colorado, the only State where time, population, and general conditions have afforded a test, we find, after twenty years, a disappointment for every promise. In lieu of Government we find anarchy; in lieu of order, chaos; in lieu of home rule, Federal control; in lieu of economy in Government, the highest per capita tax rate of any State. We find, with but two exceptions, its capital and principal city, with the highest per capita expense of those in its class. In lieu of improved domestic conditions we find but two States in 48 with a higher divorce rate; we find the social evil aggravated, not abated."

OHIO SUFFRAGISTS RALLY.

To Storm State Capital with Petition of 150,000 Signers.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 26.—Undaunted by the severe defeat administered to them at the polls two years ago, Ohio suffragists will march in triumphant procession at the State capital next Thursday. The occasion will be their formal presentation of initiative petitions insuring the submission of an equal-suffrage amendment at the November election. The leaders say they have 150,000 names on their petitions. Only 104,000 are necessary.

The suffrage leaders plan to storm the capital and present the petitions to Mr. Graves, Secretary of State. Large delegations from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Youngstown, and other places will participate. The formal presentation speech will be made by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, President of the Ohio suffrage organization.

MRS. BELMONT'S WAR PLANS

Leads Suffragists in Their Fight on Democratic Foes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—The officers of the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage met with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont today and decided on a country-wide campaign against Democratic Congressmen who oppose equal suffrage.

A conference of the Advisory Council, the Executive Committee, and State suffrage officials will be held at Marble House, Aug. 30, when the final plans for the fight will be made. The campaigners will be sent into the various districts.

WOMAN'S EYE ON CONGRESS.

Wife of Anthony Caminetti May Run in California Primaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Mrs. Anthony Caminetti, wife of the Commissioner General of Immigration, announced today that under certain circumstances she might seek a nomination for Congress.

Unless the Democratic Party produced a candidate to oppose Representative Charles F. Curry, Republican, in the Third District, she said she would seek the Democratic nomination at the primary election by having her name written in on the ballot.

WIFE DYING AFTER BEATING.

Falls Unconscious in Police Station After Saying Husband Attacked Her.

Lieut. McConnville, who was sitting at the desk of the St. Nicholas Avenue station at 7 o'clock last night was startled when the door of the station opened and a woman entered, who, after telling him that she was Mrs. Julia Johnson of 516 West 175th Street, fell to the floor unconscious.

An ambulance was called and Dr. Lupsin of the Washington Heights Hospital said that she was suffering from a double fracture of the jaw, a fractured skull, and two broken ribs. He took her to the hospital, where it was said that she was dying.

Before going to the hospital Mrs. Johnson recovered consciousness long enough to tell the police that she had been beaten by her husband, Eric Johnson, Superintendent of the apartment house where they lived. Lieut. McConnville sent Detective Brancato and Patrolman Kurner to the woman's home with orders to arrest the husband. When they arrived there, they said later, Johnson picked up a heavy arm chair and began to beat them with it. The police were forced to handcuff him and put irons on his legs before they could bring him to the station, where he was held on a charge of felonious assault.

TO BAR USELESS GERMICIDES

Bill Fathered by Heffernan Is Favored by Medical Men.

State Senator William J. Heffernan of Brooklyn will introduce a bill at the next session of the Legislature to stop the sale of worthless disinfectants, according to Dr. Charles F. Pabst of 396 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. The bill will have the support of Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Health Commissioner of this city, and of F. H. Edsall, Superintendent of the Health Department of Jersey City.

"About 25 per cent. of the disinfectants now used," Dr. Pabst said, "are absolutely worthless, and have no more effect as germ destroyers than so much colored water. Tests have shown that $60 worth of these so-called disinfectants for use in the sick room have not the germ-killing value of one dollar's worth of carbolic acid."

Dr. Pabst said that Maryland was the only State which had passed a law dealing with the sale of disinfectants.

J. M. ALLGOR AGAIN STIRS RUMSON'S IRE

Sells Post Cards Attacking His "Foes" to Persons Leaving Fashionable Church.

REPRIMANDED BY JUSTICE

Prisoner, Arrested and Set Free, Goes to Seabright to Denounce Wealthy Neighbors.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 26.—James M. Allgor, who for five years had been in controversy with the wealthy residents of this place and Rumson, across the Shrewsbury River, and whose spite fence and clothesline brought down the law upon him, was arrested today in Rumson.

Carrying a baseball bat as a cane, Allgor was standing in front of the fashionable St. George's Church as the congregation was leaving after the services, and was offering postcards for sale. A couple who bought them were amazed to read the name of the Rev. Dutton Dale, their pastor, upon them.

"Here you are," yelled Allgor, "all about the liars, thieves, and crooks. Only five cents apiece."

The postal cards, which Allgor sold not only to churchgoers, but to parties in automobiles passing, read as follows:

> Can you conceive of anything more damnable than the way in which J. M. Allgor has been treated by the Rumson Road thieves and robbers, who have been preventing him from making an honest living for his family for the last eight years? How much more should he suffer for their crime? Let Monmouth County courts that have been charged with condoning crime answer these questions.
> Seabright, N. J., Nov. 20, 1913.

Allgor also had a petition asking the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Seabright to grant him a permit "to carry concealed weapon for protection of my life."

The church people notified the police, and Allgor was taken before Justice of the Peace Yeomans at Oceanic, and later released, as the Justice held that Allgor had not mentioned any names in selling his cards. In discharging Allgor the Justice said:

"If you are arrested in Rumson again, I'll send you to jail for six months. You have been warned to keep away from this place, and I'll see that you do it."

Allgor crossed the river to Seabright after he returned from the Justice's office, and took up a stand at Ocean Avenue and Rumson Road, keeping up the same cry of "Liars and thieves!" He was not molested there.

It was about five years ago that Allgor bought a house in Rumson, where wealthy persons lived, and opened up an ice cream saloon. The residents objected to the store, and it was said warned their employes not to patronize the place.

Allgor heard of this and planned an attack upon them. He caused a high "spite fence" to be erected between his property and the fine cottage owned by the then Mayor, P. Hall Packer, practically shutting off the view from the cottage. He painted many names of the wealthy residents on the fence, and also wrote uncomplimentary comments under the names.

The "clothes line" then made its appearance. He strung a piece of rope from his front porch to a big tree near the outer fence, and upon this rope he hung garments, each bearing the name of some one who had incurred his enmity.

Allgor was arrested and sent to jail. He was released after serving a month, on the promise to tear down the "spite fence" and the "clothes line." Later he renewed the attack, and this time he was sent to an asylum, where he remained a short time. The wealthy residents had heard nothing from him for some time, and they had begun to believe he had decided to end the fight, but today he bobbed up again. Now they are wondering what he will do next.

FOG DELAYS CARMANIA.

Germany Embassy Attache, on Cunarder, Silent About War.

Among the 929 cabin passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunarder Carmania was Wilhelm von Rath, an attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, who refused to make any comment on the European situation. Owen Davis, the American playwright, was also a passenger.

Capt. James C. Barr, the Commodore of the Cunard Fleet, said that the Carmania had encountered an unusually thick fog in midocean, which had delayed her for several hours.

Two of the first cabin stewards, Edward F. Heighway and John Wyse, wore medals presented to them by King George for their gallant conduct in rescuing women and children on board the Volturno when she caught on fire in midocean on Oct. 10.

$300,000 FACTORY FIRE.

Embers from Gloversville Plant Spread Flames a Mile Away.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 26.—The plant of E. S. Parkhurst & Co., manufacturers of hair and woolen goods, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, with a loss estimated at $300,000, covered by insurance. The plant was outside of the city limits, and there were no facilities for fire fighting.

The wind carried the burning embers a mile and set fire to the large barn of Bernard Maneth, burning fifty tons of hay and valuable horses.

Clotheslines Break Her Fall.

Mrs. Ida Kutner of 92 East Fourth Street attempted suicide yesterday morning by leaping from her apartment on the fourth floor of the house. She jumped into the rear yard, and in falling struck several clotheslines which broke her fall. Dr. Carr removed her to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said she had internal injuries. She is a prisoner. The woman's husband told the police she had been despondent lately ever since a physician of the Board of Health told her she was in poor health. She has a two-month-old baby.

WIFE SUES F. C. GREEN.

Twice Married J. A. Garland—Gave Up Fortune for Second Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

BOURNE, Mass., July 26.—A divorce libel has been filed in the Barnstable County Court against Francis C. Green by his wife, once Marie Louise Tudor and later Mrs. James A. Garland. In 1906 she was the plaintiff in a divorce trial that caused great interest in Boston.

Only two years ago Mrs. Green married her present husband, sacrificing, under the will of James A. Garland, a fortune estimated at $1,000,000 to $6,000,000. It was a love match and she gladly gave up her fortune. Mr. and Mrs. Green left for Europe soon after the wedding. A short time ago Mr. Green returned alone to New York. It is said here, where the Greens own a large estate, that Mrs. Green has not returned. The case will come to trial in September. Infidelity is charged as the ground for divorce.

Marie Louise Tudor, the plaintiff in the case, in 1893 was married to James A. Garland. Her young husband, just out of college and master of $10,000,000, took her to Europe, where they spent a year. After ten years of married life Mrs. Garland brought divorce proceedings and the outcome was that she received alimony of $15,000 a year and the custody of the five children.

Two years later Mrs. Garland remarried the man she had divorced and they went on another honeymoon trip to Europe.

When Mr. Garland died, three years ago, he left to his wife the bulk of his property, with a provision, however, that if she married again the income from the estate should go to the children, who ultimately would inherit it all.

Francis Cushing Green was appointed as attorney and overseer of Mrs. Garland's property. A year later Mr. Green and Mrs. Garland were married.

Mr. Green is the son of the late Commander Francis M. Green, U. S. N. He was graduated from the Institute of Technology in 1895, and for several years before his marriage maintained a large estate at Hamilton. He is a member of many clubs.

MRS. MANVILLE MAY SUE.

Former Actress Said to Want a Legal Separation and $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—Thomas Manville, Jr., the son of the asbestos manufacturer, of New York, may be sued for a legal separation by his wife, who was an actress when he married her. She left their home on Forbes Street on Monday to return to New York.

Disappointed, it is said, at the modest life which was all her husband's salary would provide, the actress will ask for a separation and a cash award. It is said she believes that $150,000 should be paid her. It is reported she has had two offers from New York theatrical managers.

Manville went to New York on Tuesday, the day following the flight of his wife, and it is said that he was received not unkindly by his father. He has returned to his job here. When questioned he said:

"I don't want to talk about this, but I'll admit that Mrs. Manville has gone. I'll stay here, working awhile until the light spreads over the situation a little better."

HOBO MEETINGS RESUMED.

Serving of Free Lunch Chokes Off Speech of I. W. W. Man.

The Sunday meetings of the hoboes of the Brotherwood Welfare Association, with the accompanying free lunches, at the Manhattan Lyceum, which ceased about four weeks ago because J. Eads How, the "Millionaire Hobo," who founded and financed the body, left New York, were resumed yesterday afternoon. Mr. How arrived in this city on Saturday, and went to the hall at 3 P. M. to try to arrange a meeting if the hoboes could be got together.

This did not take long. By some means peculiar to hoboes they divined that a free luncheon was in the wind, and in less time than it takes to tell it nearly all the hoboes who had to desert the hall while he was absent came in and were soon seated.

Even Joseph Cohen, the I. W. W. man, who had not been seen since George Hirsch, proprietor of the hall, threatened him with arrest several weeks ago for gathering a crowd around the place, was on hand. Mr. Hirsch looked at Cohen dubiously when he slipped into the hall and began to monopolize the speechmaking. Cohen talked of himself for twenty minutes, until How objected.

"Brother Cohen," said Mr. How, advancing, "this is not what we're here for. You have only two minutes more."

"All right," said Cohen, pulling out a watch and laying it ostentatiously on a table before him. He talked for ten minutes longer in the same strain, describing alleged things he had said to policemen and Magistrates. How became nettled and told the I. W. W. man he would have to stop, but he kept talking away until a free lunch of rolls and lemonade was brought in, which so absorbed the attention of the hoboes that he had to stop.

After the luncheon it was stated that new officers of the body would be elected in a week or so, and a benefit for the body was decided on, the date to be fixed next Sunday.

BECKY EDELSON WEAKER.

Prisoner Takes Medicine for Her Nerves, but Refuses Food.

While she seemed somewhat weaker from her hunger strike in the Workhouse, Becky Edelson still had enough strength left yesterday to denounce the officers of the Department of Correction and their refusal either to feed her forcibly or to release her.

Miss Edelson at 6 o'clock last night was supposed to have been 250 hours without food. If she is still fasting at noon today, she will have gone a week without eating, so far as the prison authorities know. She was led to the dining room twice yesterday and food was offered to her, but she refused it. She asked for some medicine for her nerves and took a glass of water with the medicine.

Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis said last night he understood that Miss Edelson would attempt to obtain her release today by giving the peace bond she refused to give at first. Her lawyer, Justus Sheffield, is expected at the Workhouse this morning.

Alexander Berkman said that the stories about Miss Edelson's desire to give a peace bond were "inspired because Commissioner Davis found she had a white elephant on her hands." He asserted that no peace bond would be given with Miss Edelson's consent.

EF folks improved with age as much as VELVET does, thar'd be mo' ladies ownin' up to bein' over twenty-five.

Velvet Joe

VELVET. The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is smooth with the mellowness that comes of long ageing in the wood. VELVET is Kentucky *Burley de Luxe* with all its natural fine pipe qualities brought out, concentrated, and bettered—every trace of bite and rawness eliminated. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c. Coupons of Value with VELVET.

BUTLER WHO WOULDN'T GO.

Had a Bill for This and That, and Finally for a Fire Loss.

While getting a servant is becoming an increasingly difficult matter, especially if one has certain standards of efficiency, getting rid of one is not infrequently attended with much embarrassment on the part of the mistress of the household. Her friends are telling of an experience of this kind which befell a woman who is prominent in New York society.

She had a butler, who, as butlers go nowadays, was fairly satisfactory. But one day, in asserting his authority below stairs, he blackened the right eye of a chambermaid, and the mistress of the house made up her mind he must go. Some time before this her big country house had burned down. She had lost everything it contained in the way of personal possessions. His fellow-servants remarked at the time that the butler had exhibited such diligence and activity that he had succeeded in removing all his own belongings to a place of safety.

On the day appointed for the butler to depart he was called into the presence of his mistress and paid off. Then he asked her to write him a "reference."

The lady felt it would be difficult for the man to obtain another place without some sort of a recommendation, and wrote a note and handed it to him. After he had read it he carefully put it in his pocket, but made no motion to depart.

"There is a small bill you owe me, madam," he said. "It is for money I have paid out for messengers and for parcels brought here. It amounts to $17.85."

The lady could not remember any occasion when she herself had not paid any bill of the kind, but there was no member of her family in the house at the time, and she was afraid to provoke a dispute, so she drew out her purse and silently counted out the money.

Still he did not go. As she regarded him in astonishment, he spoke again.

"I have another small bill," he said. "In the fire that burned your house down I lost all my personal effects, and I have made out a bill for them."

Aghast at this impudence, the lady could only stare. The butler's expression awakened her alarm. Finally she found voice to utter, "What is the amount?"

"Fourteen hundred and seventy-five dollars," replied the man coolly. When the lady protested the man hinted that if it were not settled he would go to law about it.

She did some rapid thinking. She must reach the telephone, which was in her boudoir upstairs. How to do it without awakening the suspicion of the man? She remembered her check book was in her desk upstairs.

"I will go up and get a check," she said, and left the room. Once in her boudoir she locked the door, then with nervous fingers turned over the telephone directory until she found her lawyer's number. In trembling tones she told him what had happened.

"It looks very much like an attempt at blackmail," he informed her. "He has absolutely no claim upon you."

Then the lady went back downstairs, summoning her courage on the way. She went straight into the room where the butler was.

"Leave this house immediately," she commanded, looking him in the eyes.

He made a show of bluster, but her gaze continued firm. Then the effect of training and obedience to those over him overcame him and he turned and left the house.

She sank into a chair in a fainting condition.

NEGATIVES

No extravagance, no delays, no confusion, no friction, no inferior work, no shirking of responsibility, no excuses, no broken promises, no rash ones, no slighting of details, no evasions, no equivocation, no lying, no glossing over of defects, no defects to gloss over, no waste, no haste, and not one iota of worry for the Owner.

Such is the history of a Thompson-Starrett operation.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Ask your Dentist

PYRODENTO
LIQUID ANTISEPTIC

Destroys harmful germs, stops shrinking gums and keeps the mouth purely clean.

Address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md.," for free sample.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUFFERERS FROM HERNIA

Consultation and examination absolutely free of charge. Call and physician will gladly examine and diagnose your case and advise you without any charge. If you can't call, write for free book by Dr. Morris. Weiss Truss Co., 223 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE DURING REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH WILL NOT BE BILLED UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

COMMENCING THIS MONDAY—

Final Summer Clearance

Limited groups of Fashionable

SUITS—GOWNS—DRESSES—COATS—CAPES
BLOUSES and MILLINERY—now priced

regardless of cost

ADVERTISING and NEWS

The best advertising is news and the best distributor of news is a newspaper. Advertising, like news, gets its momentum by circulation; by the actual count of the newspaper readers and the measure of their intelligence. Advertising *news* appearing in The New York Times reaches a quarter of a million thoughtful, intelligent readers; people who choose a newspaper for NEWS; news that is clean, accurate, authoritative, complete.

246,118

Average net paid daily and Sunday sale for Six Months ended April 1, 1914

and

GROWING

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

Alexander's Shoe Sale

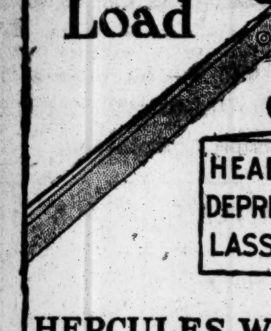
Men's Rubber Sole Oxfords Reduced

Mahogany Calf Oxfords with rubber or leather soles, were $5, now $3.85

White Buckskin Oxfords, rubber or leather soles, were $6 & $7, now $5.25

Hundreds of other styles for men, women and children at equally attractive prices.

Sixth Avenue, corner Nineteenth Street



HERCULES WATER

removes the cause of most ills. It is a mild Hungarian laxative water of certain action. For sale at all druggists.

EISNER-MENDELSON CO., New York.

PLEADS FOR CONSTITUTION.

Immigrants Should Be Taught to Abide by It, Vice Chancellor Lewis Says.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 26.—Vice Chancellor Vivian M. Lewis of Paterson, who was once a newspaper reporter and who is one of the associate members of the Pica Club of Passaic and Bergen Counties, was the principal speaker at the annual outing of the newspaper men at Pine Grove Inn at Dover yesterday.

"It should be the duty of you and all newspaper men to forever preach about the Constitution, to urge its preservation and to see to it that every new arrival on our shores is taught the contents of this wonderful document," said the Vice Chancellor. "If the immigrants learn to know this Constitution and live up to its teachings there will be less discontent in this country."

SILENCED A SOCIALIST.

Goldman Aroused Fort Totten Soldiers by Insulting the Flag.

In a speech delivered at Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Whitestone, L. I., last night, Maurice Goldman of 140 East Nineteenth Street, Manhattan, in discussing Socialism and Government affairs, made an allusion to the American flag to which several soldiers from Fort Totten took exception. Goldman was forced to discontinue his speech. Mounted Policeman Cleaver told him to step down from a soapbox he was using for a platform.

To the soldiers from the fort Goldman said:

"You young men ought to be ashamed of the uniform you are wearing. What does the United States give you for the service you render it? All they give you is a flag. Take it to any grocery store and see what it is worth."

Goldman said the only ones who benefited by wars were the capitalists.

The meeting had been well advertised and had attracted a large number of people, including a number of Boy Scouts.

IRONWORKERS TO STRIKE.

6,000 Will Be Called Out of 250 Shops in the City Today.

The committee of the Inside Ironworkers' Union appointed last week to fix the date for a general strike of its members, involving 6,000 workers, met yesterday at the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, and declared the strike for today, to begin at 7 A. M. Strike and picket committees were also appointed.

The strike will start in the shops and factories east and west in Manhattan below Twenty-fifth Street, and will be extended to the Bronx and Brooklyn. According to the officials of the union, about 250 shops and factories will be involved.

Organizer Joseph Ginsberg said last night that the strike would have the support of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union. The union demands a fifty-three-hour working week, a 20 per cent. increase in wages, pay for legal holidays, sanitary conditions in the shops, and recognition of the union.

AMULET TURNS BULLETS.

Mrs. Osborne-Cross Tells of Travels and Adventures in Macedonia.

Mrs. Naomi Osborne-Cross, an Englishwoman who loves the climate of her native isle so little that she has made her home in a Venetian palace for the last five years, though her "palazzo" is mostly a headquarters from which she journeys out into the less traveled portions of the earth in quest of adventure, has left the McAlpin for California with her friend, Miss Drummond of Glasgow. Mrs. Osborne-Cross is not going to California particularly because it is out of the beaten path, but to visit relatives at Burlingame and Fresno. She was telling about some recent experiences among the brigands of Macedonia and Bulgaria.

Having covered the Far East and much of the near East, crossed the desert of Sahara with a caravan, Wintered in India and Ceylon, and passed the time of day in Persia and Siam, Mrs. Osborne-Cross made up her mind about the time the Balkan wars broke out that she would like to see the interior of Macedonia. However, she put off carrying out her design until last January. Then she found things so quiet in Sofia and Philippopolis that she pushed on into the interior until she and her companion came to the hill towns overlooking the plains of Thessaly and Macedonia, where she found nomads with their flocks and herds, wives and children, huddling in small groups waiting for the snow to melt so that they could get to the pastures higher up.

At one stage of their journey the travelers were fired upon by brigands, but their guides told the latter that the ladies had no money and were persons of no consequence, and the outlaws were so disappointed that they meekly stole away.

The travelers were told that in almost every town in the interior the brigands have spies who keep them informed of the movements of persons of importance, and on one occasion Mrs. Osborne-Cross had pointed out to her a brigand chief who had ruled the road between Monastir and Vodheua, but who had just then finished a sentence in jail at Salonica.

The travelers attended by invitation the wedding feast of the daughter of a gypsy leader, at which they sat on the ground and ate barbecued lamb, stuffed with rice, currants and pine kernels, which each person carved for himself by turning it on its spit and manipulating a murderous looking dagger.

Among the pastoral Vlachs, Mrs. Osborne-Cross said she found at least five nationalities or tribes—Yuruks, Circassians, Tartars, Turcomans and Kurds, all followers of Islam, and each division with a different language. Many of the Yuruks had more than the limit of four wives fixed by Mohammed. In an establishment where the feminine "half" numbered seven each wife had her own tent, and there was a division of labor. Three looked after the flocks, another made butter and cheese, another did the weaving, another brought the wood and the water, and Mrs. No. 7 took personal charge of the camels. The sole responsibility of the master of the household was to see that they all did their work.

A chief of one of the tribes gave Mrs. Osborne-Cross an amulet guaranteed to ward off any kind of danger. It is a small, hand-chased silver case, attached to a strap which fastens around the arm, and containing three very yellow, tattered pages from the Gospels. Its owner believes this saved her being hit by the bullets of the brigands who fired upon her party, though her guides claimed the credit and demanded a good-sized reward. In some of the harems where she was entertained, the traveler found women who spoke both French and English fluently.

CRAZED BY WHISKY, SAYS TRAIN GUNMAN

C. S. Parnell Breaks Down, but Can't Recall Details of Shooting of Three.

SEPARATED FROM HIS WIFE

Prisoner Inquires Constantly for Condition of Victims—Austin Dyce Likely to Die.

Charles Stewart Parnell, the Brooklyn young man who shot two men and a woman on a southbound Boston express train as it was nearing Williamsbridge Station on Saturday night said yesterday that the shooting and many domestic troubles which recently had clouded his life were due to whisky. He asserted he never had used any drugs, but that on the day of the shooting he took many drinks in Jersey City and several more in Bridgeport, where he left a northbound express train and caught the Boston express back to New York.

Parnell seemed to be stricken with remorse on finding out that one of the victims of his revolver was almost certain to die, while another was in a serious condition. He constantly asked the attendants at the Bronx County Jail, where he was confined, for information about the condition of Mrs. Bessie Thoresen, who was in Presbyterian Hospital suffering from a serious wound through the neck and mouth.

"I don't know how I ever came to shoot at her," Parnell said. "I must have shot wildly. All I remember is that a trainman asked me what I was doing with a revolver, and I fired at him for an answer. I don't even remember shooting at Austin Dyce, the sailor, who was hit in the stomach. I hope he does not die."

Parnell was sent to the Bronx County jail by Coroner W. J. Flynn after passengers on the Boston Express and N. R. Shea, the trainman who was shot in the right arm, had identified him. He will be held without bail pending the result of the wounds inflicted upon Dyce and Mrs. Thoresen. Because he considered the condition of both patients to be serious Coroner Flynn obtained full statements from them.

When these statements were read to Parnell in jail he broke down and, sobbing, made a full confession of his use of the revolver on Saturday and of his "downfall" because of drink. He changed the statement he gave on Saturday night about his age and occupation. He said he was only 20 years old, instead of 24, and was an asbestos worker.

"I ought not to have come to this," Parnell said. "I had a good education, and, except for drink, I had no bad habits. I was born in Westfield, Mass., but my father, Walter H. Parnell, moved to Brooklyn when I was a boy and engaged in business as a marine outfitter, with an office at 55 Whitehall Street. He lives now at 52 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, while a brother lives at 194 Seely Street, Brooklyn.

"I went to Public School 94, and later to Public School 130, in Brooklyn, and I was graduated from the latter school. I took up pipefitting. Lately I have had a job wrapping steam pipes in asbestos in the Altman store, in Fifth Avenue.

"Early Saturday morning I left the boarding house at 264 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, where I had lived since my wife became separated from me last April. I had the day off and I planned to go up to Springfield, Mass., where she and our two children were living with her father, August Sett, at 403 Easton Avenue. Before taking the train for Springfield I had some drinks in Jersey City, and I bought the revolver in Jersey City.

"How I ever got off the train at Bridgeport and got on another train headed back to New York I don't know. I didn't know I was headed back to New York even until I found myself under arrest."

Parnell was closely questioned by Coroner Flynn, who wished to know if he could have had any spite against his wife for leaving him. The Coroner's questions indicated that he believed Parnell bought the revolver for the purpose of shooting his wife.

"I had two lovely children," said Parnell. "The boy aged 3, was named after me, and the girl, 6 months old, was named Margery, which was her mother's name. My wife and I were estranged, and I did not love her as I should, or trust her.

"I had quarreled violently with her at times, and had told her of my misgivings. But I never had any intention to use the revolver on her. I just wanted to go up and see the children. I never thought of buying the revolver in Jersey City until I took several drinks."

At the Presbyterian Hospital at night it was said that Mrs. Thoresen was resting comfortably, but was in a serious condition. At the Harlem Hospital Austin Dyce recovered from the semi-conscious state in which he spent Saturday night, and was able to tell a full story of the shooting. It was said there was but little hope for his recovery.

WALKS OUT OF JAIL.

John Oxley of Oxley, Mich., Must Have Passed His Guardians.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 26.—John Oxley, aged 19, of Oxley, Mich., son of the man from whom Oxley, Mich., is named, who has been held for burglary in the Greenwich lockup without a hearing for a week while his life story could be investigated by Probation Officer Carl Mead, walked out of the jail last night while Prosecuting Attorney Ralph Brush, Constable George F. Jones, and two Deputies stood at the entrance of the jail talking, after the constable had just locked up a couple for fighting.

They remembered that they had forgotten to lock up the jail. They found, too late, that Oxley was gone. He must have walked right by them, for there was no other exit. Investigation showed he had torn down steam pipe fixtures and was probably armed with them in case he was interfered with as he walked away. Oxley broke into a Sound Beach fruit store last week and he and his companion were arrested in Stamford. His companion escaped from the Stamford police.

CHICKENS DANCE ON ROOF.

Waldorf's Chief Engineer's Pet Fowls Amaze Guests.

Chief Engineer Bingham of the Waldorf-Astoria raises chickens. Not only does he devote a part of his extensive estate on Long Island to the cultivation of poultry but he is so very fond of his hobby that for some time he has had a branch of his poultry yard on the roof of the Waldorf, and he has been in the habit of running up to the top of the building to see whether his prize Leghorn has laid another egg or whether any has developed ills peculiar to the feathered cacklers. It was the performance of two of Mr. Bingham's pets that was the talk of the office of the big hotel yesterday.

The location of Chief Bingham's auxiliary poultry establishment is on the topmost roof, which is something like thirty feet higher than what is called the "roof." It overlooks Fifth Avenue, and is reached only by a narrow iron ladder, though this is sometimes called a stairway. Anybody who happens to be on the roof can locate it by turning to the east and looking up until his eyes rest upon what looks like the pilot house of a ferryboat. That is not where the chickens are, but they are just on the other side of it.

Fred Eisler, one of the managers of the hotel, who on certain nights has charge of the roof, has a fad, but it is not poultry. In whatever time he can spare from his duties in and above the hotel Mr. Eisler takes to music for solace and comfort. Sometimes, when the spirit moves him, he turns to composition, and the latest temperamental outburst in this line he has named in honor of the head skipper of the yachting organization of which Mr. Eisler is a member. The leader of the orchestra made this tune a one-step, and it is said to have a wonderful effect upon the feet of those who dance or are willing to dance, when the band in the Sun Parlor strikes up the opening bars.

This brings us up to night before last. It is 9 o'clock. The dance orchestra is striking up. The roof has not yet filled, and those at the tables linger, as many do even in these days when a man does not necessarily have to ask for a dance. But it is the fashion to wait for somebody else to get on the floor.

Suddenly from the tables near the Sun Parlor entrance comes a shriek of laughter, and people stand up. Others rush in their direction. Something is happening inside. Those who come up find the others gazing at two small objects bobbing up and down on the tile floor of the dance room.

According to witnesses, the two objects were chickens, of assorted sexes, and they were hopping about in something like time. The first tune it just chanced, was the one-step. Nobody confessed to knowing how the chickens got there. Investigation later showed that the door of their coop was fastened. The only theory advanced that was accepted by those most interested was that the chickens simply could not stand remaining up there in the higher altitude, and in the dark while the strains of that inspiring tune were floating up to them, and that they flew down unobserved and got on the floor just to show how the chicken flip or some kindred barnyard terpsichorean measure should be done.

Catching the chickens proved difficult, it was said, owing to the number of exits from the Sun Parlor, but the fowls were finally put back where they belonged, and the dancing floor was given up to those who were supposed to use it.

This story might conclude here had it not been that the main orchestra, later in the evening, struck up the one-step. In a brief time, what appeared to be the same two chickens were discovered near the platform where the musicians were, and were put into their coop.

If further proof were needed as to the accuracy of this tale, one of the assistant managers of the hotel triumphantly showed a reporter that there really was a roof on the Waldorf, that there was a dancing floor, and from a point of vantage indicated by a diagram just where the chickens made their appearance.

HOTELS ARE GROWING AT COST OF HOMES

Chicago Editor Says Americans Are Abandoning Housekeeping to Live in Hotels.

NEW YORK LEADS WORLD

Hotel Business Here and in the South Has Developed Faster Than Anywhere Else in the World.

The "home-and-fireside" manner of living is destined to become more and more of a tradition and less and less of a reality from now on, in the opinion of H. J. Bohn of Chicago, the proprietor and editor of The Hotel World, who was at the Waldorf Astoria recently attending the annual reunion of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association. Mr. Bohn believes that hotels are assuming a larger and larger place in the American life and that the "transient trade" to which they catered almost entirely a few years ago is becoming of less importance to hotel men than the patronage of persons who rent rooms by the month and the year.

"The growth and development of hotels in the past ten or twenty years," Mr. Bohn said, "has been beyond the expectations of even the most optimistic hotelkeepers. When Simeon Ford was the masterman of hotel men he did not think that in the year of grace 1914 he would have to compete for trade with such hotels as the Waldorf of to-day, the Plaza, the Biltmore, and the Ritz-Carlton. Twenty years ago I predicted that the number of hotels and the hotel patronage in this country would double by 1915, and I thought I was pretty bold at the time; but the actual development of the hotel business has made my little prediction look like the timid guess of ignorance.

"The greatest growth of hotels has, of course, been in New York City. To-day this city is the hotel centre of the world. That's the truth. I've traveled all over this country and Europe. Of course London, Paris, Berlin, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and many other cities have fine hotels, but New York has more fine hotels and more money invested in them, than any other city in the world; I may even say than in any two cities of the world combined. And New York will remain a hotel leader. It has already become the tourist Mecca and pleasure centre of America. Does a foreigner of any means ever come to this country without spending a good part of his time here, and do American travelers 'seeing America first,' or last, consider that they have completed their tours until they have been to New York?

"But while New York has shown the greatest city development, the greatest sectional hotel development in the last twenty years has been in the South. All you have to do to realize this is to go to New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Louisville, Dallas, and other Southern cities and visit their hotels. You'll see really first-class hotels everywhere, and every one of them will be found to have been built or remodeled since 1894. Speaking in general terms, I think I can safely say that each city in the South with a population of 10,000 has a better hotel to-day than any city in the same section with a population of 100,000 had twenty years ago.

"There have, of course, been many reasons for this hotel growth, most of which are also results. Causes and effects have reacted upon each other until we are reminded of the old hen-and-egg-which-came-first gag. I mean, for example, that although the improvement of hotel sanitation, service and equipment has without doubt stimulated the spirit of travel and hotel living among Americans, yet at the same time the demand of Americans who want to travel and live in hotels has stimulated the hotel managers to make big improvements in sanitation, service and equipment. The two have gone hand in hand, each causing and resulting from the other. In some cases the managers have first gone a little further than the public demanded and so have attracted a bigger public, and in other cases the public has first demanded more than the managers have supplied and so has forced improvements.

"Of course, the development of the means of travel and communication has also been of immense advantage to the hotel business. With better and faster trains and boats, with the telegraph and telephone, travel has been made easy and comfortable. And as travel and hotel living have become easier and more comfortable, housekeeping and home-staying have become more difficult and annoying. The market problem, the servant problem, all the problems of housekeeping have become harder and harder to solve.

"Then there's the trouble of temporary housekeeping by persons who want to travel only part of the time. It means a good deal for a man to close his house for a week or a month, but it means nothing for him to leave a hotel apartment for the same length of time. I know many men who travel only during one month in the year who live in a hotel during the remaining eleven months."

Mr. Bohn pointed to the increase in the number and circulation of hotel newspapers all over the country as another cause and result of the hotel growth.

CAUGHT HIDING REVOLVER.

As McCarthy Was Arraigned Wounded Man Walked Into Hospital

Patrolman Tierney of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station early yesterday morning found a man trying to secrete a revolver in the hallway of a house at First Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. Arrested, he gave his name as William McCarthy of 352 East Eighty-first Street.

As he was being arraigned in the police station word came from the Reception Hospital that a patient, who declined to say how he had been hurt, just came into the hospital with a bad gunshot wound in the back. It was said the condition of the patient, Edward Rabino, was such that an attempt to get an identification of his suspected assailant was out of the question. Rabino was later removed to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

McCarthy was held for felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan law.

MAN SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Pleasure Seekers See Man Fall at Park Entrance.

Crowds going home from Oetzel's Park, at Woolsey and Van Alst Avenues, Long Island City, about 10 o'clock last night were startled by the report of a pistol fired from the shadow of trees at the edge of the parkway.

A youth who had started across the street from the park entrance fell to the ground, and when he was picked up it was found he had been shot from behind in the right shoulder. At St. John's Hospital he said he was Jeremiah Hostonski, a moving-picture operator, 21 years old, of 427 East Seventy-first Street.

Hostonski had no knowledge of who shot him and had no quarrel with any one, he said. His wound is serious.

Nap at Window Will Cost Life.

Vitto Vellerno, 20 years old, of 172 Fourth Street, Long Island City, fell from a second-story window of his home yesterday and struck an iron fence. He had gone to the window to get cool, and had fallen asleep. Dr. Shanahan of St. John's Hospital found he had a fractured skull, two fractured ribs, and a fractured right arm. At the hospital it was said he would die.

Ophthalmic Hospital Wants Funds.

To improve its facilities for X-ray work and electrical treatments, the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, at Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, has issued an appeal for contributions to purchase apparatus. Contributions may be sent to E. C. Benedict, Treasurer, at the hospital, and will be acknowledged.

Finds Man Dead in Office.

Theodore Newendorff, 50 years old, was found dead in the office of the National Warehouse Company at 138 East Fifty-seventh Street yesterday by a policeman who had seen the body through a window. Newendorff was a watchman living on the premises. He died of heart failure and heat, according to Dr. Morris of Flower Hospital.

YOUR CHOICE

The vigilant care and minute attention required of conscientious trustees can be given by your friends only at a sacrifice—with us that is part of the day's work.

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FREIGHT ON TROLLEY CARS.

Maine Interurban Line Will Carry 350,000 Bushels of Potatoes.

The interurban railways have come to a realization that their duty to the community does not consist entirely in operating so many trains each twenty-four hours. Throughout the country they are making efforts to serve the communities in larger, better ways, says The Public Service Magazine. They have discovered that business, if it exists, needs to be stimulated, at times at least. If it does not exist, it is their duty and to their interest to create it.

Big opportunities for service exist in bringing the producer and consumer together on an equal basis. The right kind of co-operation with the parcel post will mean substantial reductions in prices of all commodities. With the education of producer and consumer in the advantages offered by direct exchange, is bound to come use of the utilities offered, with profit to all. A Maine interurban road has only to point to balance sheets to show how business has been stimulated. Several years ago it advertised that carload lots of potatoes and cordwood, the most important products of the territory it served, would be transported at a special low rate.

The President of the road, in a recent statement, showed how the plan worked: "The first year 81 carloads were shipped over the road. Of course, the price was low, but it does not take much to advertise and call the farmers' attention to these things. When the rate was cut down they took to raising potatoes. The next year, 1908-9, we gained from 81 cars to 161 cars, 91,864 bushels. In 1909-10, we gained 340 cars, or a total of 199,188 bushels. For the season of 1910-11 we increased to 436 carloads, 261,303 bushels. The season of 1911-12 was a bad year. There was but a very little crop in Maine, but we shipped 276 carloads, 173,325 bushels. In the year 1912-13, that is, last year, we shipped 438 carloads, 298,773 bushels, and this year we estimate with what we have in the potato houses and elsewhere that we will increase that to about 600 cars. Our receipts have grown in that time from $32,000 to $65,000. A little more than one-half is freight, and the other half is passenger business."

A commission appointed by the City Council of Chicago to study the high cost of living recommends that street and interurban railways be permitted to haul freight through the streets between the hours of 11 at night and 5 in the morning.

"The time has arrived," declared the commission, "when our urban and interurban railways should be operated for the benefit of the community in shortening the route between the producer of farm products and the consumer. The rapid and easy access to the new markets achieved by the establishment of street railway service to and from the city will encourage production, and the vast amount of land near the City of Chicago at present undeveloped will be divided into small poultry, dairy, and fruit farms."

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Sweater Department

New Summer Sweaters now being shown are made of light-weight Milanese silk, in white, black or colors; with lapels, sailor collar and sash.

A Special Offering in this Department for this day (Monday), will consist of

Women's and Misses' Wool Sweaters

in a variety of desirable colors,

at . . . . . . $4.75 & 5.75

Women's Summer Dresses

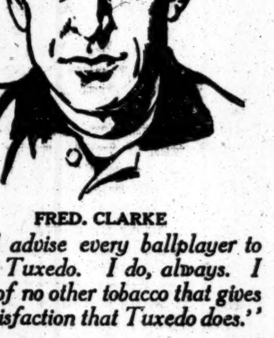
made in simple, attractive styles and featuring the popular cotton fabrics, will comprise an interesting midsummer offering for this day (Monday)

at $4.85, $5.75, 7.50 & $9.50

(Department on the Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

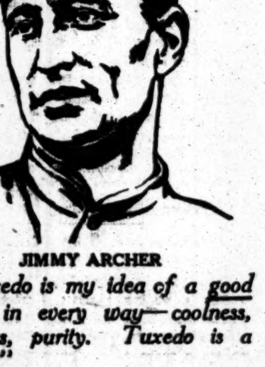
Tuxedo—A Hit with the Hit-Makers



FRED. CLARKE

"I'd advise every ballplayer to smoke Tuxedo. I do, always. I know of no other tobacco that gives the satisfaction that Tuxedo does."

Fred C. Clarke



JIMMY ARCHER

"Tuxedo is my idea of a good smoke in every way—coolness, mildness, purity. Tuxedo is a winner."

Jimmy Archer

JACK McINNIS

"Tuxedo gives a cool, mild smoke, and never affects the wind. Tuxedo is a tobacco that's always good."

HUNDREDS of the snappiest ball players in the country—the clean-cut athletes who provide Americans with their greatest outdoor relaxation—enthusiastically endorse Tuxedo. This is the kind of endorsement that carries a convincing punch.

These men know that Tuxedo is a mild, pure tobacco, which can be smoked all day with pleasure. Tuxedo *cannot bite* the tongue; it burns freely and smoothly, giving a cool, sweet smoke.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

From the scoreboard man to the magnate in the private box, everybody on the grounds is "catching on to" the *supreme merit* of Tuxedo.

Tuxedo is made from the finest, mildest leaves of high-grade Burley tobacco, so treated under the famous *original* "Tuxedo Process" that it burns slow and cool, with a delightful flavor and aroma.

The "Tuxedo Process" makes it impossible for this perfect tobacco to bite or sting the most delicate throat or tongue.

Tuxedo has many imitators — in outward appearance. It has *no* equal in the pipe or cigarette.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit the pocket 10c
Convenient pouch, inner-lined with moisture-proof paper . . 5c

In Glass Humidors 50c and 90c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

PATTERSON'S
Tuxedo
TOBACCO
SPECIALLY PREPARED
FOR PIPE & CIGARETTE

Don't Forget to Order a Case of Imperial!
Sparkling, Snappy, Pure and Good.

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewers,
Beadleston & Woerz,
New York.
Order from any dealer.

Improves Dinner Immensely! Good for the Family, Too!

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The Semi-Annual Sale of Saks Suits for Men

Formerly $30, $28, $25, $23 and $20

at $17

A small charge will be made for alterations during this Sale

Special today—4350 Garments of

Men's $1.00 and $1.50 Athletic Underwear at 45c

Fine Roman pongees, mercerized cottons, choice silk stripes, and the ever popular figured Madras; in white and in a variety of fancy designs. And the excellence of the fabrics is duplicated in the making of the garments.

Not all sizes in every fabric—but all sizes in the assortment as a whole.

Checked Madras Union Suits Values $1.00 and $1.50, at 79c

Sleeveless models, knee length, and perfect in every stitch.

Clearance for entire week of our regular stock of

Men's $5 & $6 Low Shoes reduced to $3.85

All styles—all leathers—and virtually all sizes.

Sale today of Men's Auto Dusters at $2.75

Made of pure natural linen, mercerized repps and gray Duncan cloths, in double-breasted models, with just a little more style in the cut of them than in the average.

In addition to which, they are marked far below the regular selling price.

Important offerings today of

Men's Shirts, Neckwear, Nightwear and Bath Robes

at most substantial savings

Negligee Shirts at 95c
Regularly sold up to $2.00

Made of woven Madras and mercerized fabrics, in plain and pleated models, with soft or starched cuffs. A splendid range of both light and dark colorings.

Negligee Shirts at $1.30
Values up to $3.50

Made of Scotch Madras and French Crepes, in a variety of smart patterns, and a new but limited consignment of silk and linens in the much wanted blazer stripes.

Negligee Shirts at $1.95
Values up to $4.50

Made of Wearwell Silk Crepes, in colorful stripes and figures, and Scotch fabrics in a liberal range of colors and designs. Also, the new Bogey Shirt in blazer stripes.

Silk Negligee Shirts at $3.15
Values up to $6.00

Made of fine silk crepes and all silks, in a great assemblage of clever patterns and brilliant colorings. Negligee models, with double French cuffs.

Silk Negligee Shirts at $4.85
Values $7.50 to $10.00

The finest of the fine. Made of silk crepes, Austrian silk cloths and pure French silks, in the most varied and attractive selection of patterns we have ever had in the shop.

Crepe de Chine Neckwear at 35c
or 3 for $1.00

Of pure silk crepe de chine, with hand-fringed ends; also, open end imperial scarfs that will not pull out of shape; plain colors or Oriental colorings and designs of the most gorgeous character. The assortment also embraces Austrian washable scarfs, in fancy stripes and figures, and bow ties in staple figures.

$1.50 Crepe Scarfs at 65c

Made of East India silk crepe, and in a diversity of designs and colors.

25c Handkerchiefs at 6 for 75c

Colored border and fancy crossbar handkerchiefs, in tan, blue and lavender.

Men's Pajamas at $1.35
values $2.00 and $2.50

Made of mull, nainsook, Madras, crepe, handkerchief cloth and mercerized fabrics. Plain white and solid colors, as well as fancy patterns.

Men's Terry Bath Robes at $2.85
values up to $6.00

A handsome selection of Terry robes, in both plain color effects and attractive combination designs. An assortment which is rife with smart patterns. Main floor.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1914.

AUSTRIA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The gravity of the situation in Europe cannot be questioned. In view of the seeming imminence of a great war which may well make all other recent wars seem of comparatively small importance, it is not worth while at present to consider too closely just how the responsibility for the development of this desperate crisis may be divided. The cable dispatches to The Times from Budapest and Berlin indicate that the Austrian attitude toward Servia is popular among both the Magyars and the Germans. How far Hungarian influence may have prevailed with Count Berchtold, however, is not yet known. In spite of the outburst of enthusiasm in the streets of the Hungarian capital on Saturday, it is well known that a large party in Hungary is concerned in the establishment of certain Governmental reforms in the Dual Monarchy which would inevitably be postponed in case of war. In Germany the street crowds may cheer for Austria, but it is not yet certain that the Berlin Government is eager for war. If war comes, however, Russia may feel herself constrained to go to the rescue of Servia, and in that case Germany will probably be involved, and both France and England may eventually be drawn into the contest. Italy, as a member of the Triple Alliance, would be bound in honor to support Austria and Germany, but the practical value of the support might be dubious.

To the rest of the civilized world it seems amazing, almost incredible, that a European war of large proportions should be possible at this time. There has been talk again and again of such a war, but it has always been averted. This time there has been very little talk; the news of Austria's ultimatum last week shocked and astonished the world. But it is difficult to see how hostilities can now be avoided, unless the German Government sets an example to all future ages by throwing its powerful influence on the side of peace. The avowed cause does not justify the act. The assassinations of the Crown Prince and his wife were shamelessly brutal and without purpose, but Austria has the murderers and has the power, without going to war, to guard against the commission of such crimes in the future. The mediaeval challenge suddenly hurled by the Vienna Government practically demanded that Servia should become a protectorate of the Dual Monarchy. Servia's reply to this remarkable message was restrained, dignified, and yielded every really essential point. The publication this morning of a complete summary of this reply proves that Austria's continued determination to invade Servia is based on other reasons than those indicated in the ultimatum.

It will be freely said that Count Berchtold has seized what seemed to him a most propitious opportunity for dealing a blow at Pan-Slavism and for strengthening Pan-Germanism, and incidentally reviving the German party in Austria. Taken alone, and disregarding the seemingly inevitable consequences to the rest of Europe, it is a propitious opportunity. The Magyars are striving to attain a more equitable political and economic autonomy. The Slav populations of the Dual Monarchy are restive under racial, religious, and industrial restraint. Servia is weak from her expended energies in the late wars. But the opportunity cannot be considered alone, nor can the larger consequences of the act be disregarded, even though Germany and Italy, Russia, France, and England are at the moment closely occupied with vital internal problems of constructive legislation.

The war that is threatened, if it is not averted, or more strictly "localized" than seems possible if fighting begins, will destroy many thousands of lives and make all the countries drawn into it so much poorer that the rest of the world must feel keenly the pinch of poverty. Cities will be devastated and great public works laid waste. The intellectual advance of mankind may be held in check for years. Though in this country we may at first benefit pecuniarily, as we may buy back our own securities at low prices, and will surely be called upon to furnish food and other supplies to the contestants, in the long run we too will suffer, as falling markets and the destruction of property bring permanent good to nobody. Therefore this threat of war cannot justly be regarded as of concern to only the parties involved. It is too late a day in the world's history for that idea to be accepted. All the nations are bound together by common ties, nowadays, even if the theory of universal brotherhood is ignored.

Commercially, financially the United States must suffer because Austria has made the recent assassinations a pretext for renewing on a large scale her efforts to increase her power in the Near East. More than we suffer other nations not involved in the strife must suffer. The time must come when the world's opinion must be considered whenever the question of war arises. Perhaps that time is not far off. One thing is certain, the prospect of a general European war, for such a cause as that put forward by Austria as an excuse for its treatment of Servia, is regarded in this country in a very different light from that with which some of the great wars of the past were viewed. Slaughter for conquest and glory is no longer looked upon as a matter of course. It is not too much to say that the war news from Vienna is read here with loathing and a sense of shame. The only hope of peace seems to be an awakening of the German conscience.

CARRANZA AND AMNESTY.

The reported attitude of Carranza toward the proposal that the Constitutionalists shall grant general amnesty before proceeding to take possession of the Mexican capital is so foolish that we cannot help thinking he must be misrepresented in the Washington advices. News from elsewhere indicates that amnesty is practically assured. To declare pompously that "amnesty is only granted by the conqueror to the conquered as an act of "generosity" is not becoming to the leader of a revolutionary movement that so largely owes its present status to a friendly neighbor.

Without the help of the United States Carranza's party would not have had the opportunity of taking the capital so easily. It is the plain duty of the Constitutionalists to proceed from this stage onward in accordance with the usages of civilization. They cannot establish a Government that will endure without the help and sympathy of the United States and the South American republics. However, there is no trustworthy evidence that Carranza does not comprehend the situation thoroughly and that he will not grant amnesty and proceed with the business in hand in an orderly and intelligent manner.

HONEST BALLOTS.

In view of the corrupt acts that attended the special election of April 7, which decided that a Constitutional Convention be held next year by a majority of only between 1,300 and 1,400, the conduct of the Fall election will be scrutinized by the Honest Ballot Association. Twenty-two election officials in one Assembly district have pleaded guilty and been sentenced, and the end is not yet.

Unlike many volunteer civic organizations, the Honest Ballot Association aims primarily to make its work unnecessary by endeavoring to constrain State officials to do their duty. It has lately filed charges with the Governor against the Superintendent of Elections, and is seeking to prove the inefficiency of that office—a fact commented upon by all, but difficult of legal proof. Eight out of ten elections in this city are decided for most of the ticket by less than 30,000 votes. One of the chief uses of a political machine is to manufacture votes in enough Assembly districts to turn the tide of an election. It usually succeeds, except in years when the people are strongly aroused and vote in overwhelming numbers. In the ordinary elections the Honest Ballot Association serves as a powerful corrective of this evil.

A POLITICAL HIATUS.

The death of James D. Richardson serves to remind the country of what may be called an interlude in the history of the Democratic Party. He was the minority leader in the House from 1899 to 1903. It was his misfortune to hold this position at a time when the party touched its lowest depth, when it was utterly discredited through the country, and bankrupt in influence and the respect of men. As a power in politics it was almost nonexistent; as a check on the ruling party it did not exist at all, and, unrestrained by the fear of defeat, the Republicans began to run the course which led them to wreck.

The collapse of the Democratic Party began with the seizure of the Chicago Convention of 1896 by the free silver faction. Bryan and Bryanism began a series of years, the gloomiest in the history of the party since the war. Its old leaders had left it, or were in retirement, and it degenerated into a sort of Falstaff's regiment. In the House of Representatives it was an abject and pitiable spectacle. It was not only nerveless and impotent, but it had ceased apparently to care for its title to respect and to have no ambition to regain its standing. Bailey was its first leader, followed by Richardson; but neither could exercise any real leadership over that demoralized horde. It could be united for nothing but the "pork barrel." When the Public Buildings bill or the Rivers and Harbors bill was up it displayed signs of intelligent interest in life, but on every question it was a sad sight; nothing but the preservation of each man's seat in Congress had any importance for it.

John Sharp Williams, who succeeded Richardson, began the work of building up the gelatinous mass into some approach to fixity. It was a slow process, but by the time Champ Clark succeeded Williams there was something to work on, and when Underwood became leader his strong personality and the return of a few real leaders and of self-respect enabled the party to present a coherent and manly appearance. It established a title to public attention as an opposition party, and today it is more frequently charged with too great amenability to discipline than with too little of it. Even those who disapprove of it admit that it is a real party. From 1896 to 1904 it was nothing of the kind; it was in a state of suspended animation.

UNCLE SAM, BLACKMAILER.

An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court in a case arising under the misnamed "Mann white slave law," in which a married woman who took a trip with a man from Illinois to Wisconsin was indicted. The man was convicted and is serving his term. The question whether the woman can also be punished will be decided by the Supreme Court.

Under the law as it has hitherto been interpreted no question of "white slavery" is involved. If two immoral persons pass a State line in the course of their immoral proceedings the man is guilty of a crime but the woman is not. The result has been that this law has acted as a direct incitement to blackmail. Women have waited until the partners of their guilt carelessly crossed a State line, and have then confronted them with a demand for money, with the alternative of a prison term. If the Supreme Court decides this Illinois case against the woman, there will be a sudden halt to that particular form of crime. The law is in itself an absurdity, but that is less serious than its direct incitement to crime. It breaks up no "white slave" traffic, but it does make the Federal Government the accomplice and instrument of blackmailers and facilitates their operations.

SEWER EXPLOSIONS.

We have received from Engineering News a copy of an article by Messrs. Leonard Metcalf and Harrison P. Eddy, regarded by that periodical as "among the foremost sewer experts in the United States," which says that during recent years explosions have frequently resulted from the discharge of gasoline into sewers, largely from automobile garages. The article calls attention to Fire Commissioner Adamson's report that, prior to this city's regulation requiring that the oil be separated from the waste of garages before it enters the sewers, the "majority of sewer explosions was limited to what is known as the 'garage "zone.'" Since their installation the explosions have greatly lessened.

Accompanying the article is the statement that testimony of this kind may be had from "every civil engineer "who has had any experience with "sewer explosions." Why, then, should the Aldermen have rescinded their own regulation? And why should Mayor Mitchel make the rescinding act effective by his signature?

RAILWAYS AND AUTOMOBILES.

A lively discussion has arisen over the remarks attributed to a railway President and subsequently denied, concerning the responsibility of automobiles for the diversion of capital from the railways, and therefore to that extent for the depression in the railway industry. It is a pretty question in economics, and may arouse the interest of those who otherwise would not pursue the question. The point may be illustrated by the case of an automobile factory which has just been converted into a factory for machine tools. Assuming the amounts involved to be the same, which use of capital is more to the interest of the country?

There is no question that the country has no use for an industry which cannot sustain itself. The tariff was fought on that issue, and the country has decided that it wants no pap-fed industries, for they come too high. The question is whether the country would be better off if the $250,000,000 of automobile output last year were a product of equal value of industrial machinery. That depends upon the product of the product, not upon the amount of wages spent in the production. Automobiles are increasingly used in industry, and to that extent they stand on the same footing as machine tools. They also produce much economic wealth in the form of health of human machines, and to that extent the product has actual value. Automobiles also give much honest and simple pleasure, within the means of those using them. In none of these aspects is there room for criticism of the automobile industry. There is, however, a remnant of use which distinguishes automobiles from machines used altogether in industry, and therefore open to no such criticism as applies to some uncertain part of capital sunk in automobiles. Railways make losses only for their owners; all others profit by them, whatever their rates. Tools may be used at a loss to their owners, but never by intention. Tools of industry always are used for reproduction of something meant to be useful. Automobiles produce no automobiles. Automobile machinery may be conceived of as producing clothes, or shoes, as grinding grains, or producing tools to make other tools. Automobiles produce wages for chauffeurs, but that is nothing in comparison with the wages paid to industrial machine drivers. It is dazzling to imagine an output of a quarter of a billion of capital annually of machinery used to cheapen processes of industry, or products of other machinery.

This cannot be claimed for the automobile industry, or for the moving picture industry, or for the liquor trade, or for many others which might be put in the list. The question is whether industries of this sort, absorbing hundreds of millions in production, and requiring the expenditure of more millions to make them profitable, are of a kind which keep the country going ahead, producing prosperity instead of depression. There can be no doubt that they are a splendid tribute to American mechanical ingenuity, and commercial initiative and organization, but are they producers of prosperity? The fact that it is necessary to ask the question answers it. When Americans are thinking so much of their pleasures they are not giving as much sober thought as they ought to the basic causes of the cost of high living. Always the revolution of economic cycles causes earners of money to debate how they may get it rather than how they may spend it. When that time comes improving times lie ahead. When the question is how money may be spent rather than how it may be earned, deteriorating times may be expected. When a hundred million of us approach a single mind about this they will give a quick decision to the question, How can we have prosperity?

A VICTORY FOR COMMON SENSE.

The removal of the picket fence at the Battery is a victory for common sense, and was compelled by the force of public opinion. The iron rails which take the place of the unsightly barrier will amply serve the purpose for which the fence was designed. Probably it was not one of the ideas of the builders of the fence to destroy the ancient Battery as a public pleasure ground; it may be assumed that they were temporarily deficient of ideas when they contrived to shut out the multitude's view of the ever-changing panorama of the harbor.

We congratulate them on the return of their reasoning faculties, and the public on its recovery of a treasure. For the Battery is a treasure of the people, and it is a great pity that any part of it has been encroached upon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Insensate Crimes Considered.

Three murder cases that are just now attracting much attention here—those involving the names Caillaux, Carman, and Cleary—have, in spite of the unlikeness of the homicidal motives, more important similarities than that of initial letters. In two of them certainly, and in the third according to commonly accepted theory, the killing was done to avenge an outrage on "honor" of the sort that is everywhere held by not a few to justify, in some degree, an appeal from written to unwritten law. Their closest resemblance is to be found, however, in the fact that in each instance the commission of the murder resulted in turning what was nothing worse than gossip whispered in a narrow circle into a huge public scandal and not only brought upon the perpetrator of the crime far more disgrace than would otherwise have been hers or his, but overwhelmed with humiliation and grief a considerable group of perfectly innocent people.

The gross stupidity of such acts was in these cases, as always, even more obvious than their wickedness, for in all of them a dreadful price will have to be paid by others than the murderer for the infliction of a punishment equally savage and useless. Those who defend the infliction of summary vengeance in circumstances like these make the pleas that the written law does not deal adequately with offenses against personal honor, and that only when sudden death is the penalty to be expected by those who attack it is villainy of this kind restrained. The truth is that if the written law really were inadequate it would have been made long ago to accord with the unwritten code—of doing which there is nowhere a thought—and that the alleged deterrent effect has never been measurable.

The maddening quality of brutal stupidity is most apparent, of course, in the murder of young Newman. However seriously one may view the situation with which Cleary was or thought himself confronted, the consequence of his drunken rage has been the making of it infinitely worse for all concerned—for all, that is, except his victim. It is upon his own daughter that he has inflicted the cruelest suffering. Yet in Haverstraw they talk of saving him from the electric chair!

Mrs. Eddyism Well Illustrated.

Highly characteristic reply has made by one of the Christian Science press agents to a pertinent inquiry as to what the followers of Mrs. Eddy would have done in Panama if to them had been intrusted the task which Gen. Gorgas and his assistants so magnificently performed.

He says that they would have utilized the possibilities of common sense sanitary engineering, just as did the General and his men, and he asks us to remember that in this way, and not by the employment of "materia medica, surgery, and serums," the improved conditions were established on the Isthmus.

This is astonishing, or as astonishing as any statement by an Eddyite can be. Sanitary engineering is not "common sense," if the Christian Science theory of disease and its prevention and cure be correct, and the millions spent on the assumption that yellow fever and malaria are grim realities were utterly wasted if those and like plagues could have been banished by the beautifully cheap and simple expedient of denying their existence.

The press agent's implication that the sanitary work done in the Zone made unnecessary any resort to other medical treatment can be passed over as merely amusing. Like charity is undeserved by another statement of his—"Despite sanitation, however, large numbers of workers died of disease, but the public has not been kept informed on this point." That is one of the plain, ordinary—well, inversions of known facts, with which Christian Science literature so richly abounds. Not a death has occurred among the canal workers that was not set down, with its cause, in weekly, monthly, and annual reports that anybody could have had for the asking—reports that everybody interested in the matter, as thousands were, have had.

And these deaths were not "many." They were a little less numerous than those taking place among populations the same size in a well-ordered northern city—a pleasing inferiority due to the circumstance that the canal force has been a picked lot, composed mostly of strong men in the prime of life.

Making an Unwise Discrimination.

Presumably it is true, as is reported by the labor organizations to the Workmen's Compensation Commission, that certain employers have discharged or refused to employ married men, because of the greater liabilities incurred in case of accident. Presumably, too, there has been some discrimination against workers not in good physical condition, as less able to guard themselves against industrial injuries.

These cases must have been confined, however, to establishments the owners of which "insure themselves," as the saying is, instead of paying the State to do it. Only they, as the Commissioners point out, have any reason for such action, and by taking it they are inviting the withdrawal of their present discretionary privileges, for they are violating the spirit of the law and are sure to arouse effectual resentment by making it detrimental instead of beneficial to the working class.

If a few other employers have followed the same course, it must have been in an unwise effort to make unpopular a statute which, in spite of some defects, marks a long advance toward the abolition of conditions that have long been both unreasonable and unjust. Even the employers who assume their own risks might well ask themselves if the married man would not as a rule be enough more careful than his unmarried associate fully to make up for the greater liability his family causes.

We Appeal from the Verdict.

It hardly became the Scotch Judge who lectured a tourist for stealing a brass bureau handle from the Burns cottage to emphasize the fact that the offender was one of our "nationals." Still less reason had the learned gentleman to say that "apparently Americans have different ideas of such matters than prevail in this country," meaning Scotland.

For one thing, "different than" isn't excusable even as dialect, and, for another, our "ideas of such matters" are not at all peculiar. We have only the usual number of tactless and senseless souvenir hunters, and the usual number of people who behave with decency.

The American who robbed the Burns house, by the way, bears the good old Scotch name of Carmichael. His "ideas" concerning portable relics are presumably those which he or his ancestors brought over here from Scotland, and it behooved a Scotch Judge to treat them rather tenderly.

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN 1914.

Only Twenty Recorded for First Six Months of the Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the record kept by Monroe N. Work, in charge of the Research and Statistics Division of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been during the first six months of the present year twenty lynchings.

This is four less than for the same period a year ago, and sixteen less than for the first six months of the year 1912.

Of the number lynched since Jan. 1, one was a white man and all the rest were colored; two were colored women, and only two of the entire number lynched were charged with rape, or attempted rape.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 23, 1914.

Mr. Rockefeller and the Miners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We may be grateful to Mr. Rockefeller, as your correspondent suggests, for his admirable conduct of the oil business, not including the attitude of that business toward competitors.

But in entering other fields of industry—mining, for example—it is sad that he does not seem to understand the situation. In opposing trades unions he hurts the workman's sense of justice, the quality needed in citizenship. If our experimental republic is to succeed, it must be by individual strength and initiative of its voters. To reduce them to children or to "dumb, driven cattle," by acting for them outside of working hours, when their time and their thoughts and their actions should be their own, subject only to the laws of their country, is a policy full of danger to us all, and he who can convince Mr Rockefeller of this so obvious truth would be Mr. Rockefeller's best friend.

ANNIE W. GOULD.
Tarrytown, N. Y., July 23, 1914.

Dr. Doty's War on Mosquitos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article regarding Dr. Doty and mosquitos contains facts. Staten Island some years ago bred as many able mosquitos as any other place in the North. The salt marshes were fairly hazy with clouds of the insects. Dr. Doty maintained a mosquito fleet which drained these marshes, petroleumed the pools, circularized the Island with anti-mosquito literature, and made Staten Island a practically mosquitoless Paradise. I have lived here more than thirty years and I know just what his work did for us. During Dr. Doty's service mosquitos were practically exterminated, except in a few places where people were careless enough to allow water to stagnate upon the ground or in vessels.

Dr. Doty has done more for the comfort of Staten Islanders, has added more to our wealth and contributed more to our health and happiness than any other man of our acquaintance. I don't know Dr. Doty from the Nawab of Shikarpur, but I know his works and I want him to know that some one is grateful.

R. S. E.
Port Richmond, N. Y., July 24, 1914.

New York's Inferno.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several years ago the Italian colony of New York wished to donate a monument of Dante to the city; but there was dispute about the intended location for same. Since there are to be so many subway stations, and since they must stand on such prominent squares as the Plaza, or Broadway and Seventy-second Street, would it not be interesting to place Dante in one of them and use its base as an entrance to the inferno or subterranean way?

Berlin builds monumental bridges for its elevated roads, why not monumental stations for the subway of New York?

New York, July 24, 1914. V. L. A.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Under This New Charter of Freedom from Boss Rule Voters Must Mark the Primary Ballot Thirty-five Times to Vote a "Straight" Ticket.

The direct primary law, which will be applied for the first time in this State next September, has been termed, not inaptly, the voter's new charter of freedom. For though the new law embodies certain defects, not necessarily due to either oversight or deliberate intent on the part of the lawmakers, but attributable rather to geographical conditions which would put to the severest test any State-wide direct primary law in which no artificial safeguards had been incorporated, it does present to the rank and file of the voters a weapon, ready at hand, with which to combat the baleful influences in politics which have caused the latter day country-wide uprising against political bosses.

Under the new law the primary will become a far more important factor in the election scheme and the management of political parties than it has been. The new freedom to the voters will come fraught with new duties to all who desire to exercise the enlarged powers conferred upon them by the State-wide direct primary law. With it will come a new responsibility, too—the responsibility for evils which heretofore have been laid at the door of the bosses, with the inauguration of the new primary plan, will be shifted, and fairly so, to the rank and file of the voters.

The enlarged powers the new direct primary law confers upon the voters are of fundamental importance in their bearing both on the nomination of candidates for elective offices and on the make-up of the various party committees that constitute the party management, and as such make the rules and regulations for the party Government and, in part at least, map out the policy of parties with respect to questions of public importance.

The system in force in this State at the last Gubernatorial election two years ago restricted the voters in exercising their right of suffrage on Election Day to the choice between candidates for elective office, placed in the field largely as a result of the dictates of a handful of party leaders. Under the new law the voters will have direct say at the primaries as to who shall be the party nominee for any given office, except such offices as have to do merely with the administration of towns, villages and school districts. The power of the voter, in fact, will begin prior to the primaries, for the new law gives to the voters the exclusive say as to whether an aspirant for a nomination shall have his name placed on the primary ballot at all. All designations for places on the ballot from now on will be on petition signed by the voters themselves.

With regard to the election of members of party committees at the primaries, there has been a grant of new and essential powers. Under the old system the candidates for such positions were selected by the party leaders, with the primaries the merest rubber stamp on their selection. Under the new law the names of candidates for party positions must be placed on the primary ballot by petition, too.

When the voter enters his polling place at the primaries next September he will find "voting the ticket" a more difficult task than in any primary or general election that was ever held in this State.

Under the old primary law, a voter could vote a "straight" ticket by merely marking his ballot once, in a voting circle above a column with or without a party emblem. This year, in order to vote his ticket "straight," Mr. Voter in almost every election district in this State will be compelled to make thirty-five or more marks on his primary ballot if he should decide to do his duty by voting for one candidate for every place to be filled in the subsequent general election.

For the first time in this State a very near approach to the Massachusetts form of ballot will be used in the primaries this year. Consequently the voter will be required to make his X mark in the voting space at the left of the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote.

This year there are to be nominated at the primaries seven candidates for the administrative elective offices of the State, an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, one United States Senator and fifteen Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention, all of whom are nominated and elected in the State at large. In addition there is in every instance one candidate for State Senator, one candidate for the Assembly, three district delegates to the Constitutional Convention, one candidate for member of the State Committee, and one or more candidates for members of the County Committee from each election district. With local nominations it is estimated that voters who do their full duty at the primaries will be required to mark their ballot on an average in thirty-five different places.

The duties of the voter who intends to participate in the important functions of the new primaries will begin when the enrollment lists are in the making. Under the new law only voters who have enrolled with some party can qualify as voters at their respective party primaries.

In all places where personal registration of voters is required as a qualification for a right to vote at the general elections, the voters may enroll by placing a mark in the voting circle under their respective party emblem on an enrollment blank, which will be provided for them when they appear to register. Personal registration and enrollment on the registration days are required in all communities with five thousand or more inhabitants.

In towns and villages with less than that number of inhabitants—where personal registration is not required—the voter will have an opportunity to enroll in a similar manner when he appears to cast his vote on election day. Such enrollment will entitle the voter to participate in the primaries of the following year.

When a person enrolls he makes a solemn declaration that he is in general sympathy with the principles of the party with which he enrolls and that it is his intention to support generally the candidates of that party in the subsequent election, State or national. The formal declaration also sets forth that since Jan. 1 in the year when he enrolls he has not participated in any primary or convention of a party other than that with which he enrolls. A voter who happens to spoil, deface, or incorrectly mark one enrollment blank, is entitled to receive a second blank and envelope from the election officers.

No person can enroll with any party until he has reached twenty-one, the voting age. Men who become of age subsequent to the general election of any year may enroll at any time prior to the fourth Tuesday before the primary election by making a sworn statement before a notary public, embodying that fact and naming the party with which he desires to enroll. The sworn statement, filed with the custodian of primary records in the district where such voter resides, will entitle him to take part in the primaries the same year.

Enrolled voters who change their party affiliations between the time of enrollment and the following primaries can have the corresponding correction made on the enrollment books, either upon their own initiative or the initiative of some other enrolled voter who may be familiar with the fact. The law also provides for judicial review in cases where party affiliation of an enrolled voter shall have been incorrectly stated on the enrollment lists. The completed enrollment lists become public record after the general election in any year and should be on file with the custodian of primary records or the Election Boards in every county throughout the State.

The first step in connection with the nomination of candidates for elective office, or the election of members of party committees at the primaries, in which the enrolled voter figures, is when petitions are being circulated for the designation of candidates to a place on the ballot.

Embodied in each such petition is a declaration that the signer is an enrolled voter of the party, and in the district or political unit for which the nomination or election is intended, and that he is qualified to vote at the ensuing primaries. In addition to signing his name, each signer must give his address and the election district, town or ward in which he votes. Each signature must be acknowledged by a Notary Public, to whom the signer is personally known.

The primary elections this year will be held throughout the State on Monday, Sept. 28. The polling places will be opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and will remain open until 9 o'clock in the evening.

PLAGUE-INFECTED RATS.

A War of Extermination Urged on All Health Authorities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All of the ports of the country are well guarded by the health authorities from infection from seaward by careful quarantine and destruction of rats on incoming ships. The danger is far greater, however, that infected rats will be carried by rail on cars of produce, grain, bananas, &c., to interior parts of the country by freight cars and the disease distributed all over the country. Therefore there should be a nation-wide destruction of rats at all railroad stations.

The disease was carried in this way in Siam while I was there and appeared in a few weeks at places separated by hundreds of miles of distance, the infected rats traveling on cars loaded with rice. A warning to the health authorities all over the country to start destruction of rats should be sufficient. No rats—no plague.

CHARLES S. BRADDOCK, Jr.,
Late Chief Medical Inspector, Royal Siamese Government.
New York, July 21, 1914.

Sending Money Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Actions in little things clearly indicate what to expect in big things, and I therefore wish to call attention to the following report from Washington:

> Substantial reductions in the cost of sending money abroad by postal orders were announced today by the Post Office Department. The principal object of the new schedule, which will become effective Aug. 1, is to lighten the burden of persons who regularly send small sums to their dependents in foreign countries.

Of what benefit, then, is this reduction to the American citizen? It seems to me that the underlying idea of every action of the present Administration is the selfish desire of possible historical glorification and personal gratification by supposedly unselfish benefits bestowed upon foreigners, which, unfortunately, work out mostly to the detriment and at the expense of the country at large.

LOUIS HIRSCH.
New York, July 23, 1914.

"Old Tin Horn."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For a number of years, during the Summer, I have been so near to whales that I have in several instances seen the fringe of their mouths, and once I was so near I could have thrown my line, with one-pound sinker, directly down his throat. One whale in particular yearly followed the pollock into the bay, generally in the month of July or August, and we named him the "Old Tin Horn," because, during inhalation, after throwing a column of water about ten or fifteen feet in the air, a long-drawn sound, resembling that of a tin horn, always resulted, and this could be heard a mile away, and in calm weather further. When the boats would begin to assemble on the fishing grounds at the beginning of each season when the pollock were expected to strike one would very often hear the query, "'Ave you seen 'Old Tin Horn' this year?"

When "Old Tin Horn" arrived we knew that meant pollock. On the favorite grounds there was generally a fleet of about seventy-five or a hundred boats, containing from two to four hands, and the catch would be from fifty to seventy-five pollock per boat, on the slack or turn of the tide, and boats that followed it as a business made generally two slacks a day. "Old Tin Horn" would play about the fleet, and when he found a goodly bunch of pollock would come up under them and "throw his flukes," when fish, water, and all would pour into his mouth by means of a great suction occasioned in straining the fish from the water as they went down. By "throwing his flukes" is meant throwing his enormous jaws apart, which could be heard a long distance away. It sounded much like the throwing of a big gangplank on a steamer, but the surrounding water would modify it somewhat.

BURTON BOWSER.
New York, July 23, 1914.

IN THE HOUSE OF THE PRIMATES.

On his side the chimpanzee
Lies with hand across his knee;
Like a tired old man seems he,
Pondering over wearily
All his long captivity.
Grave and wondering and blinking,
Is it of the crowd he's thinking?
Or the slow, dull time that creeps,
As he sleeps—and eats—and sleeps—
In his strange, half-human eyes
Questions lurk, but no replies.

Then he rises, yawns aloud,
Glances at the curious crowd
Gathered round his iron cage,
And breaks in a Berserker rage!
All his savage strength he brings
To shaking at his ropes and swings;
Dashing up and down the floor
With a wild, unearthly roar;
Hopelessly his hands and feet
On the bars and granite beat!

Great fun, children, come and see
This imprisoned chimpanzee!
Grown folks, also, gather round
And listen to the fearful sound
This half-human creature makes
As his bars and swings he shakes—
Stamping, shrieking, pounding there
In his impotent despair!

M. E. BUHLER.

ROOSEVELT READY FOR CAMPAIGN TRIPS

Is Working On an Important Speech Attacking Wilson in Boston Next Month.

IN HARTFORD ON AUG. 15

Believes His Speech to New York Bull Moose on Aug. 5 Will Bring Recalcitrants in Line.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 26.—Satisfied that he has given the standpat Republicans and Democrats of New York State much to worry them by the manner in which he has complicated the situation, Col. Roosevelt has begun to give some of his time to the problems which confront the Progressive Party in other States. He is laying plans now to tip things upside down in Connecticut and Massachusetts if it is in his power to do so.

By the middle of August he will be waging his campaign, and his first stop will be at Hartford, Conn. The Colonel has no intention of letting things rest in New York, however, even though he feels that by indorsing Hinmon he has worked out the problem in the best possible manner from the Progressive viewpoint. William Barnes, the Republican State Chairman, if reports here are to be believed, has just begun to hear from the Colonel, and when the answer to his libel suit is made the public will have, so Col. Roosevelt believes, much food for thought.

The Colonel also intends, according to present plans, to make an informal address before the Progressive leaders at the State Committee meeting in New York on Aug. 5, which he expects will end all discussion and get the united party into line for the campaign. The leaders will be cautioned to make careful preparations to see that the party gets a fair deal in the primaries. Roosevelt has alleged that in the primaries in New York State in 1912 he was cheated out of many votes, and he intends to fight bitterly against a repetition of the frauds he alleged were committed then.

With that off his hands, and the reply to Barnes ready for filing, the Colonel will head for New England to see about the reports that the Progressive Party is in hard luck there. He will leave for Hartford, Conn., on the morning of Aug. 15, make a vigorous speech there, attacking the bosses and the national Administration, and then motor to Farmington, Conn., where he will remain for the night at the home of his sister, the wife of Rear Admiral W. H. Cowles. On Sunday, Aug. 16, he will go by automobile into Vermont, where he will pay a visit to George K. Cherrie, who was with him on his South American trip. The next day, Aug. 17, will see the Colonel in Boston. He will make a brief address in the afternoon at the American League Baseball Park, where the Progressives will have a field day.

In the evening he will speak in the Arena, the scene of his bitter attack upon William H. Taft in the 1912 campaign. Col. Roosevelt is giving much attention to this address, and it is said that it will be one of the most important in the early campaigning. The Progressives made an excellent showing in Massachusetts in 1912, and the Colonel is determined that no stone shall be left unturned to get the voters in line again.

There is an effort being made now to get the Colonel to go to New Orleans, making several stops on the way, immediately after his return from Boston, but he has reached no decision on that point yet. If he does not go at that time the New Orleans trip will go over probably until the latter part of September. He is now considering requests to speak in Portland, Me., and Scranton, Penn., on Labor Day, and announcement will be made soon of his decision.

All of the Roosevelt speeches outside of New York State, it is said, will be bitter in their denunciation of some of the policies of the Wilson Administration. The Colonel has been trying to put aside many requests to speak in other States, but the belief here is that, once he gets going, he will make a fairly extended tour.

The Colonel received no visitors at Sagamore Hill today, and the gate at the private entrance was closed again to keep out curious automobile parties. In the morning the Colonel attended services at Christ Church.

DUELL IS OUT FOR HINMAN.

Whitman Non-Partisan League Organizer Issues a Statement.

Charles H. Duell, Jr., who originated the controversy between Col. Roosevelt and District Attorney Whitman and who has kept completely out of the limelight since his father, Judge Duell, said that his son was "a very young man," and that he, Judge Duell, was "sitting on the lid," came out yesterday with a statement to the effect that he was sorry Mr. Whitman "lacked the manly courage to make the fight" and that he intended to support Harvey D. Hinman as "the man of the hour." Said Mr. Duell:

"Returning to New York City from a trip through the State, on March 14 last, I publicly stated that the people everywhere were calling for a 'clean-up'—the elimination of Barnes and Murphy—and I said in part, 'We must do this Fall precisely what the people of the State did in Abraham Lincoln's time, when, in 1861, the then clean and young Republican organization, Union Democrats and Independents united upon a citizen's ticket.' The people are just as determined now as they were last March.

"That Col. Roosevelt and the Progressive leaders, Republicans and Independents everywhere have now publicly indorsed this plan, assures its success, and, as stated then, I feel certain that it will end once and for all the domination of Barnes and Murphy, solidify the growing opposition to the Wilson policies, and thereby lead to an earlier victory of Progressive principles.

"As for Mr. Whitman, the initial opportunity was his, and I am sincerely sorry that he lacked the manly courage to make the fight. Accordingly, Mr. Hinman has become the 'man of the hour.' I shall support him loyally."

WOMEN TO SEE HINMAN.

Suffragists Think Roosevelt Will Make Him Change Views.

Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton, whom Col. Roosevelt has approved as a candidate for Governor, will soon receive a call from Mrs. Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, and Miss Caroline Lexow, who will ask if he has changed his opinion in regard to votes for women. He has voted against suffrage.

The women will call to verify a rumor that Mr. Hinman has modified his views regarding suffrage. If they find he has not, they will form an automobile procession—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse coming from Newport, Miss Anna Constable from the Adirondacks, and Mrs. Emanuel Einstein from Pomton Lakes to join them—and proceed to Oyster Bay to interview Col. Roosevelt himself. This they will do on the strength of the statement of Douglas Robinson, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, that "every one indorsed by the Progressives will have to stand square on the woman suffrage plank."

Many Want Congress Nomination.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 26.—The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District, comprising Bergen, Warren, and Sussex Counties, and two townships in Passaic County, will have another conference in Paterson on Tuesday to further discuss a candidate for Congress. Ex-Senator John D. Prince of Ridgewood, Passaic County, is strong. Bergen County has four candidates—ex-County Clerk John R. Ramsey, Major S. Wood McClave, William H. Mackay, and Daniel G. Jeffers.

ORGANIZE HUNT FOR ELLIOTT MARSHALL

Twenty-five Wall Street Men Start Search for Wealthy Lawyer.

BOY SCOUTS SCOUR STATE

H. L. Pangborn, Missing Man's Partner, Thinks Montclair Resident is a Victim of Amnesia.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 26.—Not the slightest clue to the whereabouts of Elliott Marshall of 74 Porter Place, who disappeared from his Wall Street law office in New York on Thursday afternoon after taking luncheon with a friend, has been obtained by his family or by the police. He was last seen parting with his friend, W. Leslie Walker, an architect, after transacting some business at the banking house of Spencer Trask & Co.

Mr. Walker left at once for an automobile trip through New England with a family named Rice. They were in Westerly, R. I., and Wood's Hole, Mass., but no word has come from them. There is a faint hope that the missing lawyer may have accompanied them, although it would be contrary to his usual custom of acquainting his family with his movements.

Twenty-five personal friends, all of whom are prominent in the Wall Street district, held a meeting today in the Wilde Memorial Chapel, and took action to aid, if possible, to solve the mystery of Marshall's disappearance. They will seek through the police and private channels and their wide business connections to find the missing attorney. Among those at the meeting were Walter E. Hampton, Starr J. Murphy, personal counsel to John D. Rockefeller; John R. Bradlee, Charles Whiting Baker, editor of The Engineering Magazine; Charles C. West, John McGhie, W. G. Frost, Fred S. Gage, E. M. Chamberlain, T. Irving Crowell, Binnie Morrison, William L. Ludlam, Thomas Doe, Stewart Gibson, Arthur Bissell, Charles Taylor Ives, and Thomas H. Taylor.

Committees were formed and special work assigned to them. Some will visit the hospitals in and near New York, others will visit the morgues. One committee will confer with the Police Departments, and another on publicity was appointed. It is planned to mail to all parts of the United States several hundred copies of portraits of the missing man.

Yesterday the Boy Scouts in all parts of New Jersey began an organized hunt for the missing man.

No reason can be assigned by the family or friends as the cause of Mr. Marshall's disappearance. His wife, his law partner, and his bankers have declared his finances are in perfect order, and he has not met with any reverses. He is wealthy, and lives with his wife, mother, and sister in a handsome home with beautiful grounds on Porter Place.

Mrs. Marshall, his bride of one year, is still ill. Her baby, which was born recently, died shortly after birth. Close friends say Mr. Marshall, who was of an extremely sensitive nature, was visibly affected at the time, and believe that the baby's death may have had a depressing effect on his mind.

Mr. Marshall was a talented violinist and of a kindly nature. He frequently gave his aid to worthy causes, particularly when he could entertain the children or aid objects in which they were interested. His pet hobby was building houses for workingmen and their families and enabling them to buy them at the lowest possible price, or to rent them at actual cost of maintenance in order that parents and their children would have better living conditions.

Mr. Marshall's disappearance has caused much sorrow in all circles of Montclair. He owns stock in the local banks, is a trustee of the First Congregational Church, and of Whittier House, Jersey City, a philanthropic institution. He is closely identified with the Montclair Children's Home. He is a graduate of Yale, 1892, 44 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 135 pounds, with iron gray hair. He wears a closely cropped mustache. When last seen he wore gray trousers and a blue coat.

Besides his legal business Mr. Marshall is extensively interested in real estate in New Jersey and in fruit farming in the State of Washington. H. L. Panghorn, his law partner, says his business affairs are all in orderly shape and that he has not drawn on his bank account recently for any large amount. At the time of his disappearance Mr. Marshall had very little money in his clothing. Mr. Panghorn believes his associate is suffering from amnesia, and is of the opinion that he will be heard from before long.

BERKSHIRES LURE AUTOS.

Many Touring Parties Visit the Resorts in the Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 26.—The Berkshire highways were the lure for many auto touring parties today. The roads never were in better condition. All the hotels entertained luncheon parties of tourists.

At the Hotel Aspinwall are Col. and Mrs. Albert B. Hilton and family of Hackensack, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Munson, Mrs. J. B. Latour, Miss L. Latour, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smathers, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clark, and H. W. Ballentine of New York.

Col. and Mrs. Frank Montagu Rundall and Lionel Rundall, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McBurney at Cherry Hill, will leave for England on Saturday.

Mrs. Edward Mott Davis of Boston is the guest of her mother, Mrs. George C. Thomas, in Stockbridge.

The marriage of Miss Edith Reed, daughter of the late Charles Reed of New York and Yonkers, to Richard S. Townsend of Brookline will take place at the home of the bride on Egremont Road, on Sept. 29.

Mrs. George F. Perkins, Sr., of Jersey City has given a silk flag to the Lee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Gertrude Parsons and Miss Heloise Meyer have leased the Bishop cottages for the Winter months. They spent last Winter in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have returned from Newport to Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Newton Phelps Stokes are visiting the Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at Brook Farm.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Dodge Peters and Miss Marion Kerr have issued invitations for a masquerade dance at the Wyantenuck Country Club, Great Barrington, on Aug. 7.

In charge of the Greenock tennis tournament, opening Aug. 24, will be George P. Dunn, Edward W. Dunn, Jr., Waldo H. Rice, and John D. Stevens.

Mrs. Robert Maclay of New York is at Curtis Hotel for the season.

Capt. Victor Hugo Starrak of the Austrian Army, who is passing the season with Mrs. Starrak, at Curtis Hotel, is expecting a recall to Vienna because of the war difficulty.

At Maplewood, Pittsfield, are Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Singer of Larchmont, Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace of Brooklyn, T. Henry Elson, Mrs. S. Salem, Miss E. Chalmers, Mrs. William L. Learned, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Gildersleeve, and Roger M. Gildersleeve of New York.

Arrivals on the Carmania.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Carmania from Liverpool were:

Henry Aylen, Mrs. T. D. Barry, Miss F. B. Beaumont, Miss C. Berry, J. A. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Campbell, S. L. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Davis, Miss J. Evans, A. C. D. Foster, W. H. Geary, Mrs. L. Gillett, Miss M. Gillett, Mrs. H. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Harper, Miss M. S. Hawley, F. E. Hewitt, F. L. Hughes, Miss Alice M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ireland, H. B. Johnson, the Right Rev. J. J. Kean, Wilcox King, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. King, E. Lillie, E. H. Lindsell, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Loring, J. S. Low, Mrs. J. C. Maddison, Mrs. J. P. Moon, C. A. Morrison, H. F. Osborn, Miss Harriet D. Parsons, the Rev. G. M. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Randall, Mrs. W. J. Roberts, N. C. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sheffield, Miss Ella F. Smith, Mrs. L. R. Smoot, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Tait, Mrs. R. C. Townsend, J. A. Towle, Gerald Towle, R. Wilson, and Madeleine Young.

SPRING LAKE ACTIVITIES.

Hotels and Cottages at Resort Filled for the Week-End.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 26.—The Spring Lake hotels and cottages were filled to overflowing yesterday for the week-end and scores of visitors were turned away. The dansant in the Palm Salon of the Essex and Sussex was largely attended and was followed by a dinner dance in the Louis XVI. ballroom. Society motored over from Camp Fielder and many came down from the Monmouth Horse Show, and from the bathing and tennis clubs. Some of those reserving tables for the dinner dance were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Hemphill, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Heilner, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Corlies, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Roebling, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Silverthorne, Mrs. R. W. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Holt Howse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Bell, Mrs. J. T. Milliken and Miss Milliken, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hees.

Among those present from the Horse Show were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wanamaker, Miss Isabella Wanamaker, Elihu B. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hale Graves, Col. and Mrs. G. W. Kavanaugh, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Donohue, Franklin U. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Downing, Lefferts Downing, Mrs. Elizabeth Dobson Altemus, Miss Mary E. Altemus, Mr. and Mrs. James Dobson, James N. Wallace, Miss Wallace, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Vauclain.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S DINNER.

Entertains for Duchess of Marlborough—Mrs. Perry Gives Luncheon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., gave a dinner at the Clambake Club tonight for the Duchess of Marlborough. There were 48 guests present. The guests were seated about six tables in the seaside dining room, which was wonderfully decorated with flowers and electric lights. As the guests drove in from the road they were guided through a lane of bay trees and tall potted flowers, interwoven with red, white, and blue electric lights. There was dancing after midnight.

Mrs. Marsden J. Perry gave a luncheon today in honor of her guest, Lady Decies. The other guests were the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Miss de Barril, Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Duer Irving, E. Haniel von Haimhausen, Nelson W. Aldrich, Samuel N. Nicholson, Alexander D. Chapin, and Baron Kurt von Lersner of the German Embassy.

Mrs. Henry S. Redmond has taken over the steam yacht Isis under charter for the remainder of the Summer, and will arrive here this week.

Capt. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles entertained a supper party at Fort Adams tonight in honor of Mrs. M. M. Smith of New York.

The Duke of Manchester and C. de Flores, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, returned to New York tonight.

Miss Louise Ward McAllister gave a luncheon today in honor of the Marquise de Buenavista.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen sailed from Europe on Saturday to spend the Summer at Wakehurst.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will give a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor entertained a luncheon company aboard the steam yacht Wanderer today.

SURPRISE FOR NAVY OFFICER.

Lieut. Wilkinson Entertained—Water Wagons for Favors.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 26.—A novel entertainment last night was a surprise party with favors of a nautical flavor which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson of Washington, D. C., for their son, Lieut. Theodore S. Wilkinson, U. S. N., who is here on a furlough from the Florida. A miniature battleship suggested the Florida, and among the favors were small water wagons and flasks of grape juice. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. James Daniel Miller of New York, Miss Elsie Robinson, Miss Lucy Jones, Miss Marguerite Prescott, Miss Marguerite Baer, Claude Branch, W. D. Miller, and John Welsh of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., who arrived here today from their country place at Bristol, R. I., entertained at luncheon at the Casino. Among their guests were Mrs. Hope Shepley Hollister, Miss Virginia Shepley, and John Congdon.

Mrs. A. A. Stewart of New York, who motored here from Watch Hill, was hostess at a luncheon. In her party were Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stafford, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Anderton, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Waller, Chester T. Sacket of New York, and Henry S. Bond, Jr., of New London, Conn.

At a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Stevenson were Miss Hannah Randolph and Miss Kitty Penn Smith of Philadelphia.

Others entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. David Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Wood of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Smith Hanan and Mr. and Mrs. David T. Davis of New York, and B. H. Bristow Draper of Hopedale, Mass.

Mrs. R. Grenville Brown gave a luncheon today at her villa. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Pearce, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Preston, who motored here from Providence, gave a luncheon on the plaza.

At the annual election of officers at the Point Judith Country Club yesterday Francis H. Dewey was elected President to succeed Edward L. Welsh. The other officers of the club were reelected.

Lady Hope of England is registered at the Imperial.

Gerald T. Hanley of Providence came here today from Edgewood, R. I., in his hydro-aeroplane. Mr. Hanley navigated his airship along the bay and passed swiftly by the Casino.

The Rev. Dr. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Church, Philadelphia, preached at St. Peter's-by-the-Sea today. He talked of the social unrest of the hour.

WHITE MOUNTAINS NEWS.

Bretton Woods Colony Turns Out to Hear New York Rector.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 26.—Smiling skies and cool mountain breezes greeted the congregation of the Styckney Memorial Chapel this morning, when they turned out in large numbers to hear the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's Church, New York. Automobiles brought many churchgoers from neighboring cottages, though by far the largest number came from the Mount Washington and Mount Pleasant Hotels.

The dance at the Mount Washington on Saturday evening brought out quite the largest number of couples of any dance to date.

Golf, Tennis, and horseback riding took the majority of Mount Washington guests into the open on Saturday. With the posting of dates for the August tournament there has been a notable increase in the golf house registrations. Among the New Yorkers who go out regularly are L. H. Hamilton, J. T. Marean, O. A. Barnard, H. E. Sawyer, and B. Van Horn.

Tennis at the Mount Washington is slowly coming to the front. A fast doubles match was played on Saturday by Philip Leidy of Philadelphia, H. W. Kirton, professional of the Randolph Racket Club of Cambridge, and R. Brownfield and McHarg Davenport of New York.

The Cave Grill is proving very popular after the nightly dances at the Mount Washington. On Saturday night every seat was pre-empted early in the evening. Among the hosts was A. H. Milliken of Chicago, who gave a dinner of eight covers in the European Room.

Mrs. James Roosevelt and Mrs. Forbes of Hyde Park, N. Y., motored to the Mount Washington on Saturday.

ZOO PIGMY ELEPHANT REVELS IN MUD BATH

Tango Is Taking It in the Bronx Park as a Cure for Rheumatism of the "Wrists."

HAS MARSH ALL TO HIMSELF

Keepers Fear It Will Require a Derrick and an Auto Truck to Get Him Back to Quarters.

The case of Tango, the pigmy elephant from the French Congo, presents many difficulties just now to vex the souls of Director Hornaday and Curator Ditmars these warm days. Tango has been an attraction in the elephant house in the Zoological Park in the Bronx for five years. Recently he developed rheumatism of the "wrists."

After two men had come to the verge of nervous prostration through overwork in acting as masseurs to the elephant there was a conference to decide what else could be done to relieve his sufferings. Because Tango is the only one of his species in captivity, and because his docility has won for him the friendship of all the keepers, it was agreed that the animal could not be killed. One of those who attended the conference had only just returned from Continental Europe, where he had been much impressed by the mud baths. So while others pondered changes in liniments and medicines, this man had the inspiration to prescribe a mud bath for Tango.

"A mud bath," echoed the other elephant men. "Well, why not?"

Down in the southwest corner of the park, near the Crotona gate, is a small pond which is an ideal place for a mud hole for an elephant, especially such a little fellow as Tango, for he is only six feet and a half high. There is marshy ground around the shores of the pond, and it was thought that Tango would soon trample this into the proper consistency for the most approved style of mud bath. The surroundings are jungle-like, and the pond in the centre is deep enough for a swimming hole for a small elephant. It was determined to see what effect a stay in this jungle marsh would have upon the invalid from the Congo.

Several days ago Tango was persuaded to leave his inclosure beside the elephant house, and he made the trip, slowly and painfully, across the park to the scene of the mud cure. Tango is naturally docile and gentle, but his disposition has been slightly changed by sickness. Still, he went without objection to his Summer home. Once there he began to exhibit signs of pleasure. He slathered his sides with mud, and threw mud high in the air, waiting with evident enjoyment for it to fall upon his back. Twice he playfully tried to throw mud upon his keeper. These were the first signs of a real interest in life that he had shown in many a day.

"Tango takes to the mud bath cure," said Curator Ditmars. "He is apparently much relieved by the treatment, and we contemplate leaving him in the open just as long as the weather will permit."

Tango keeps himself submerged in mud nearly all the time, and when he does move it is to slide his mud-caked body down into the water. There he will stand by the hour up to his neck in the water, and, Snyder says, enjoying every minute of the day. His enjoyment is, of course, by comparison with his condition before he took the mud treatment. If an elephant can have rheumatism and a good time at the same time, then Tango is having the time of his nine years of life. Some nights, the keepers say, Tango remains in the centre of his pond, almost covered by the water.

The question which already looms large upon the park official horizon is: How shall Tango be persuaded to give up his mud baths when the time comes and return to old quarters? Already he has made it quite plain that he does not want to move away from his mud hole.

When Tango gets the idea that the keepers have come to move him he hobbles painfully into the pond, or else tries to bury himself in the mud, and loudly trumpets his protests. One of the keepers says it will take a steam derrick and an automobile truck to move Tango back to his Winter quarters.

"Tango," said Bill Snyder, "is going to put up an awful kick when it comes time to move him back into the elephant house. He surely likes mud baths.

"Not long ago two foreigners became so interested in the elephant that they either disregarded or could not understand the no trespass sign. Tango from the pond watched their advance. He circled around, keeping his beady little eyes on them. As they advanced he evidently got the idea that they had come to kidnap him. Suddenly Tango's curiosity changed to fear and lifting up his trunk he began to call for help.

"Just a second after the first blast there were two very frightened foreigners in the park. They must have imagined that the beast was about to charge upon them. Anyway, with one accord, they turned and fled straight toward the Crotona gate. Perhaps they are going yet. Tango, on the other hand, was equally frightened, and he was uneasy long after the intruders had disappeared."

There has been a tragedy in the Zoological Park. One of the keepers in a moment of extreme generosity fed the sea lion seventy-five pounds of clams. The shore dinner was too much for it and now the name of the sea lion has been stricken from the list of attractions in the park.

TO STANDARDIZE FRUIT.

California Growers Hope to Reform Methods of Packing.

Fruit standardization has been adopted in the California fruit industry. The necessity for this was made evident in the last season when investigators were sent all over the country by Chambers of Commerce in the fruit districts, to discover means to increase the sales of California fruit.

One suggestion that they made and which will be adopted next season calls for the canning of oranges. While great progress has been made in keeping the oranges shipped out of the State up to their proper grade, still there has been some complaint, particularly from this city, that the grading was not always dependable. This is found most often in cases where the oranges are not shipped through one of the associations. Private growers have been known to "top" their boxes with Grade A fruit and then fill the bottoms with what should be classed as "culls."

"Culls" are small oranges which are just as sweet as those of the best grade. Many thousands of pounds of these have been used in making orange marmalade and other preserves, and now it is planned to can all that cannot be used in this way. These canned oranges will furnish wholesome fruit, and as they will be in air-tight glass they can be kept indefinitely.

All the standard fruits are to be carefully supervised and a rigid adherence to grades will be enforced and it is hoped that in the near future California fruit shipments will be above suspicion.

With the exception of cherries all California fruits have exceeded their previous crop records this year. But it was expected that this would be one of the periodical light years for cherries and the growers took steps to overcome any loss. This was done by planting casaba melons for which the demand far exceeds the supply.

NEW PRICE AT CENTURY.

Seats in Orchestra Circle in Remodeled House to be $1.25.

At the Century Opera House next season there will be seats for $1.25, even though the same thing cannot be said, as far as the managers know, for any other theatre in the United States, certainly not for any in New York. The new rate is to apply to the orchestra circle, it was announced yesterday. This section will become much more important next season by virtue of the remodeling of the house, which will cost $150,000 before it is done, and will increase the capacity of the house from 2,100 to 3,100.

"The new orchestra circle," said Sargent Aborn yesterday in discussing the change, "will be more than twice the size of the old one, and that it will be one of the most desirable locations is evident from the fact that it includes the space formerly occupied by the boxes, which were the highest-priced seats in the house."

This change is the result of the demand for cheaper seats at the Century, which was felt last season. The directors decided the 1,000 new seats were to be added to the sections in which the prices at night and Saturday matinées ranged from 25 cents to $1.50. Under the rearranged schedule there will be twelve rows of seats at $2 and five rows at $1.50 in the orchestra, and 300 seats at $1.25 in the orchestra circle. The prices in the foyer circle and the two balconies will remain as before.

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Minuet Shares Favor with the Newest Dances.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 26.—The gayest Saturday night of the season so far was divided between dancing and supper parties that followed in the grill. A stately minuet for women danced here every season for more than seventy years given last evening, was in marked contrast to modern dances that followed in the ballroom and between courses during the supper parties later in the grill.

Miss Hilah C. French of New York, Mrs. Sydney Wynne Foulkes, Mrs. J. Kellogg Bradley, the Misses Frances and Bertha Clark of Philadelphia, Miss Doris Haywood of Washington, Mrs. John D. Potts and Miss Nell Potts of Richmond, who danced the minuet, wore ultra modern panier gowns that were suggestive of the 1830 styles that first ushered in the dance here.

Mrs. Foulke and her mother, Mrs. E. S. Latimer, entertained one of the largest supper parties, having thirty guests at a large oval table in the centre of the grill.

Col. and Mrs. Willis S. Paine of New York had Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sterry and Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Akers with them. At tables near by were Senator and Mrs. James A. O'Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Udolpho Snead, Mr. and Mrs. W. Grant Duff, Mr. and Mrs. James Ransom Branch, Mrs. John A. Renahan, Col. and Mrs. Wirt Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. James B. Weir, of New York; C. Justine Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Decourcy W. Thom, and J. Livingston Minis, of Baltimore; Mrs. William Haywood of Washington, and Joseph D. Eddy, of Morristown, who motored over from Virginia with a party.

Mrs. Reginald Brooks motored up from Mirador, the home of her father, Chiswell Dabney Langhorne, in Albemarle County, and with her two children spent a portion of the week at the New Greenbrier.

Mr. and Mrs. James Branch Cabell have arrived in their motor to visit John P. Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac T. Mann of Washington have arrived at their Summer home at Fort Spring with their family.

Registrations at the White and the New Greenbrier include Frank Trumbull, Mrs. B. Horton, Mrs. John A. Renahan, of New York; J. H. Horne of Philadelphia; Mrs. L. Cabot, Charles H. Brand, of Boston; Barton H. Grundy, George W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Meade T. Spicer, Misses Marian and Katherine Spicer, of Richmond; W. A. Felton of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bowie and Mrs. Mathew L. Tyson, of Baltimore, and Lockwood Hill of St. Louis, who has joined Walker Hill.

TEST VACCINES IN TYPHOID.

New Treatment Apparently Has but Little Advantage Over the Old.

Dr. A. A. Hornor, a Boston physician, has published some statistics showing the results obtained in the treatment of typhoid fever patients with vaccines as compared with results in uninoculated persons. The percentage of deaths was slightly less among those treated with vaccines. Dr. Hornor's article appears in The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and is reprinted in part in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

One hundred and thirty-five cases of typhoid were studied, comparing forty cases in which vaccines were administered with ninety-five cases in which vaccines were not used. The cases were treated alike save for the use of vaccines. The vaccine used was made by suspending in salt solution a growth of Bacillus typhosus and then killing the organisms by a thirty-minute exposure to a temperature of 56 degrees centigrade. The initial dose of the vaccine was ten million killed bacteria. The number of organisms injected was increased daily by ten million, being administered every afternoon for one week, then on alternate afternoons with a twenty million increase until the temperature remained normal for three days or the patient had received 700 million dead bacilli. The average total number of organisms given each patient was 516 million.

The inoculations were all accompanied by local reactions—or redness, induration, pain, and tenderness. These appeared within twenty-four hours and lasted twelve to forty-eight hours. No systemic reactions were detected. The average duration of fever in uncomplicated cases treated with vaccines was 24.39 days; in uncomplicated cases not receiving vaccines was 23.08 days. The percentage of cases showing complications were: Inoculated, 55; uninoculated, 50½; all cases, 51. The percentages of mortality were: Of vaccinated cases, 10; of unvaccinated cases, 11½; of all cases, 11 1-10.

The duration of fever in uncomplicated cases was approximately the same whether the cases did or did not receive vaccines. Defervescence in the uncomplicated cases began usually on the third day after the admission, no matter whether vaccines were or were not administered. A more detailed study of the incidence and of the character of complications shows relapses occurring in 20 per cent. of inoculated cases in contrast to 11.5 per cent. of uninoculated cases; recrudescences in 17.5 per cent. of inoculated cases, as against 28.4 per cent. of uninoculated cases; other complications in 37.5 per cent. of inoculated cases compared with 21 per cent. of uninoculated cases. The complications include hemorrhage, perforation, phlebitis, pneumonia, parotitis, tonsillitis, osteomyelitis, acute hallucinosis, Vincent's angina, and decubitus.

Four deaths occurred among patients treated with vaccines, the first death due to an intestinal perforation, after the fifth inoculation of vaccine and after the patient had received a total of 150,000,000 dead bacilli; the second death was due to septic parotitis developing during a relapse which began after three weeks without fever and after the patient had received 880,000,000 killed bacteria; the third death was due to an intestinal hemorrhage occurring on the eighteenth day after patient's admission to the hospital, and after he had received 530,000,000 dead organisms; the fourth death was due to bronchopneumonia on the patient's twenty-first day in hospital and after he had received 580,000,000 killed typhoid bacilli. These deaths were obviously not due to complications extraneous to typhoid. The deaths occurring among the 95 cases not inoculated with dead typhoid bacilli were as follows: Pneumonia, 4; hemorrhage, 2; severity of the disease, 3; perforation, 1; alcoholism, 1.

Infant Mortality Increases.

The continued hot and humid weather of last week caused a still further increase in infant mortality, there being 294 deaths under a year of age recorded by the Health Department, as against only 260, as shown by the corrected figures for the week before. Last week's total is five less than that of the corresponding week of 1913. Seven new milk stations are expected to reduce the infant mortality.

CLYSMIC

A glass of Clysmic puts a meal on the right spot and makes it do the right work. That's why there's a wealth of health in every bottle

"King of Table Waters"

Peppermint Loriot

A mint tablet made in Strasbourg, Germany. Contains no starch, chalk, gelatine, dextrin or talc. Absolutely pure and very, very good.

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LORIOT
MADE IN GERMANY

"Sold All Over the World."

5c. for a package of 18 tablets.

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Sole Selling Agents

You May Be Mistaken

Unless you are more than human, your judgment of men may be at fault. Most employes are thoroughly honest, but remember that every day many trusted men default. If there is any one whose dishonesty could cause you loss, be sure he is bonded and that the bonding company is not only able, but has proved its willingness to pay just claims promptly. The strongest Bond is that of the largest and strongest Surety Company in the world—the

American Surety Company of New York
100 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 2620
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4,003,844 WORKERS IN NEW YORK STATE

54% of All Persons More Than 10 Years Old Engaged in Gainful Occupations in 1910.

983,686 OF THEM FEMALES

39,357 Boys and 25,737 Girls Between the Ages of 10 and 15 Years Earning Money.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—According to the Report on Occupations recently issued by Director William J. Harris of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, there were 4,003,844 persons 10 years of age and over in New York State engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The gainful workers thus formed 43.9 per cent. of the total population of the State (9,113,614) and 54 per cent. of the population 10 years of age and over, (7,410,819.) In 1900 the 2,996,474 gainful workers of the State formed 41.2 per cent. of the total population and 51.6 per cent. of the population 10 years of age and over.

The male gainful workers in 1910 numbered 3,020,158, or 81 per cent. of all males 10 years of age and over, as compared with 2,324,429, or 80.8 per cent. in 1900. The female gainful workers in 1910 numbered 983,686, or 26.7 per cent. of all females 10 years of age and over, as compared with 672,045, or 23 per cent. in 1900.

The 4,003,844 gainful workers in 1910 were distributed among the main branches of occupations as follows: Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 378,657, or 9.5 per cent.; extraction of minerals, 12,265, or 0.3 per cent.; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 1,591,529, or 39.8 per cent.; transportation, 320,480, or 8 per cent.; trade, 545,359, or 13.6 per cent.; public service, 67,436, or 1.7 per cent.; professional service, 221,168, or 5.5 per cent.; domestic and personal service, 535,894, or 13.4 per cent., and clerical occupations, 331,056, or 8.3 per cent.

Of the gainful workers in 1910, 3,020,158, or 75.4 per cent., were males and 983,686, or 24.6 per cent., females. Males constituted 95.4 per cent. of the 320,480 persons engaged in transportation, 86.1 per cent. of the 545,359 persons engaged in trade, and 98.6 per cent. of the 67,436 persons engaged in public service. In professional service 128,217, or 58 per cent., of the workers were males and 92,951, or 42 per cent., females, a large proportion of the females being school teachers.

Domestic and personal service was the only large field of occupations in which the females outnumbered the males. Here females numbered 322,969, or 60.3 per cent., and males only 212,925, or 39.7 per cent., of the workers. Of the persons pursuing clerical occupations, 216,870, or 65.5 per cent., were males and 114,186, or 34.5 per cent., females.

The gainfully occupied males in 1910 were distributed, according to age periods, as follows: Ten to 13 years, 3,600; 14 to 15 years, 35,757; 16 to 20 years, 340,441; 21 to 44 years and age unknown, 1,844,857, and 45 years and over, 795,503.

The gainfully occupied females in 1910 were distributed, according to age periods, as follows: Ten to 13 years, 1,252; 14 to 15 years, 24,485; 16 to 20 years, 259,940; 21 to 44 years and age unknown, 552,642, and 45 years and over, 145,367.

In New York in 1910 there were 39,357 males and 25,737 females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations; or, stated otherwise, 8.4 per cent. of the males and 5.5 per cent. of the females 10 to 15 years of age were gainful workers. In 1900 there were 55,218 males and 36,726 females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations, which was 14.4 per cent. of all males and 9.5 per cent. of all females 10 to 15 years of age.

PICNIC TO BUY RIFLES.

Irish Committee to Manage Labor Day Affair at Celtic Park.

At the headquarters of the Irish National Volunteers Fund Committee, 159 East Sixtieth Street, a meeting was held last Saturday night, and enthusiastic reports were received from all parts of the country. Dennis A. Spellissy, Treasurer of the committee in New York, read a cablegram from Col. O'Neill of the Irish National Volunteers, saying that arms and ammunition was the help they wanted from their friends in America. The Irish-American Athletic Club offered the use of Celtic Park for Labor Day and it was accepted and a committee was appointed to arrange for a monster picnic to be held on that day at the park. The picnic will be held under the auspices of the Irish National Volunteer Fund Committee, and the proceeds will purchase arms and ammunition.

HUNTINGTON SERVICE HELD.

Memorial to Late Rector Observed at Grace Church.

A service was held yesterday morning in the close of Grace Episcopal Church, Broadway at Tenth Street, in memory of the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, for twenty-six years the rector. The Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, delivered the sermon from the memorial open-air pulpit. The close is a memorial to Dr. Huntington.

Dr. Tomkins spoke of the long service of Dr. Huntington as rector and of the high esteem in which he was held. He said that when Dr. Huntington received a degree from Harvard University Dr. Charles W. Eliot introduced him as the rector of Grace Church, the "shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

Benefit for Widowed Mothers.

A benefit for destitute widows and their dependent children will be given by the upper Manhattan Branch of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association at the Cedarhurst Country Club tomorrow. There will be bridge whist, pinochle, and lotto. Mrs. William Einstein, President of the association, will be the guest of honor. On the committee of arrangements are Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Israel Saul, and Mrs. Harold Spielberg. The club was obtained for the purpose through the courtesy of Israel Saul, a member.

U. S. DEATH RATE FALLS.

The West's Splendid Showing—Improvement in New England.

According to a bulletin of the Bureau of Census, the death rate of the registration area of the United States for 1913 was 14.1 per 1,000 estimated population. In 1912 it was 13.9, in 1911 14.2. For the years from 1901 to 1905 the average was 16.2; from 1906 to 1910 it was 15.1. We are, therefore, continuing in improvement, the average for 1911, 1912, and 1913 being 14.06. These are the exact figures as stated in the report of the Census Bureau. What they mean in actual lives is not indicated except by closer analysis. The decrease from 16.2, the average from 1901 to 1905, to 14.1, the average for 1913, amounts to 13 per cent., or a reduction of one death in every eight. If the same rate had prevailed in 1913 as in the period from 1901 to 1905 there would have been 1,025,446 deaths recorded instead of 890,823, an excess of 134,623.

The largest percentage of decrease was shown for Rhode Island, 15.7, followed by New York, 12.3; New Jersey, 11.2, and Massachusetts, 9.6. It seems to be only a peculiar coincidence that these leaders should all be in one small section of the entire territory discussed. Slight increases which occurred in some States (Michigan, 4.5; New Hampshire, 3, and Indiana, 0.8,) are believed to be due in some cases to increased accuracy of registration.

The State with the lowest death rate is Washington, with 8.5 deaths per 1,000 population, and then in the following order come Minnesota, 10.4; Utah, 11.0, and Wisconsin and Colorado, 11.5. The doubtful honor of possessing the highest rates falls to New Hampshire, with 17.1; North Carolina, 16.8; Maryland, 16.2; Vermont, 15.8; Maine, 15.3, and Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island, 15. It seems that in the New England States there occurred most of the higher death rates and most of the improvement from previous years.

It is significant that the four States in the registration area which have a colored population of more than 10 per cent.—Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia—should average 15, while a group with equal population but fewer colored—Wisconsin, Washington, Vermont, and Minnesota—averages 11.5.

Among cities of more than 100,000 population, Seattle and Spokane lead by far with death rates of only 8.4 and 8.9, respectively. Portland, Ore., follows with a rate of 9.5, so that this particular corner of the United States by comparison would seem to be more than holding its own. It seems almost obvious that position, climate, and character of population are responsible for this low rate. Minneapolis and St. Paul, as usual, contest for next place with 11.6 and 11, Oakland and Milwaukee following with 12.5 and 12.7. The highest rates occur in Memphis, Tenn., 20.8; Richmond, Va., 20.4; New Orleans, 19.9; Albany, N. Y., 19.8; Baltimore, 18.5; Nashville, Tenn., 17.8; Birmingham, Ala., 17.4; Atlanta, Ga., 17.4, and Washington, D. C., 17.3.

"The cause of this high rate in Southern cities has probably often been mentioned and often explained, but we cannot too often point the way to betterment," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "In the accompanying table, the significant figures need no explanation."

	Death rate per 1,000 population.			Inc. (+) or dec. (—) per cent. 1913 as compared with average 1901-05.		
	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
Memphis	20.8	15.9	28.2	+ 7.2	— 3.6	+23.1
Richmond	20.4	16.7	26.8	—12.8	— 9.7	—15.5
N. Orleans	19.9	15.6	31.9	—11.2	—18.8	+ 2.9
Baltimore	18.5	16.2	31.0	— 7.5	— 9.0	— 3.1
Nashville	17.8	14.7	24.0	—17.2	—13.5	—18.9
Birm'gham	17.4	12.3	25.2	....	....	....
Atlanta	17.4	13.5	25.2	—17.5	—16.2	—14.9
Wash'gton	17.3	14.4	24.4	—15.6	—12.7	—17.3
Average	18.68	14.9	27.08	....	....	....

"The arraignment is a startling one, but when comparison is made with previous years a basis is obtained for hope that progress now started will continue, and much is being done. It is to be noted that in only two instances did the colored race increase. Recently a conference was held at the call of the Louisiana State Board of Health to consider betterment of hygiene among negroes. Five States and the District of Columbia sent delegates. Eight of the leading negroes of the South were present. Progress has been made, and sincere workers are adding impetus to the beginning steps. Another decade should see a more reasonable balance between the rates accorded to the two races."

Funds Needed for Children.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Bellevue Hospital Tuberculosi Clininc announced yesterday that funds and clothing are needed to enable the organization to send fifty children to the country for a brief vacation. The announcement states that in each case there is at least one member of the child's family suffering from tuberculosis. Contributions may be sent to Miss Sarah E. Shaw at 419 East Twenty-sixth Street.

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GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Many Boys Fail to Pass
FOR COLLEGE IN JUNE

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that

THE GROFF SCHOOL

with its limited number of students and its unexcelled record of success, offers unusual opportunities for rapid progress at its Summer Session.

Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities.
259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

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Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway,)
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brooklyn 218-220 Livingston St.
Reduced Summer Rates Now in Force.

BARON BELPER DIES.

Aide to King George and Ex-Member of Parliament Was 64 Years Old.

LONDON, July 26.—Henry Strutt, second Baron Belper, died today at the age of 64 years. Baron Belper was an aide-de-camp to King George.

At the death of his father in 1880 Baron Belper succeeded to the title, which dates from 1856. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. From 1868 until 1874 he was a member of Parliament from East Derbyshire, and in 1880 became a member from Berwick.

In 1874 he married Lady Margaret Coke, the second daughter of the Earl of Leicester, and had one son and five daughters. Baron Belper was Captain of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Large during 1895 and 1896, and was Chairman of the County Council and of the Quarter Sessions of Nottinhamshire. He will be succeeded in the title and family estates of 5,000 acres by his eldest son, the Hon. A. H. Strutt. Baron Belper was a member of the Travelers and Brooks' Club.

FORMER ACTOR STRICKEN.

Harry Campbell Expires in Friend's Home While Paying Call.

Harry Campbell, 50 years old, formerly an actor, of 177 West 102d Street, collapsed yesterday afternoon while on a visit to a friend, George Gunther, at 234 Third Avenue, and expired before aid could arrive. Dr. W. T. Deutsch of 331 Second Avenue was called in, but could do nothing. He said that Mr. Campbell died either from apoplexy or heart disease.

The body was taken to the morgue, and the police are trying to find the dead man's wife.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH L. KAHLE, one of the founders of the importing firm of George Bordseldt & Co. of Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, died yesterday at his home, 7 Rich Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Germany and came to this country in 1870. Shortly after he helped found Bordsfeldt & Co., and remained with that firm for twenty-four years, when he retired. He was formerly a member of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies.

JOHNSTON MORROW, 40 years old, an insurance broker, died on Saturday at his home, 118 Convent Place, Yonkers, from heart disease. He is survived by his widow and two children.

DENIS DOWNEY, one of the oldest residents of the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, died on Friday at the home of his son, E. V. Downey, 423 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a veteran of the old volunteer fire department and for many years operated a wagon factory.

Mrs. ROXIE GATES, wife of former Assemblyman Henry L. Gates of Utica, N. Y., died on Friday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Matilda Fulford, at 518 Second Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-sixth year. She was born in Illinois and came to this State many years ago.

HENRY F. BLACK died on Friday at his home, 171 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. He was active for many years in the affairs of the Lutheran Church. He was a Hrustee of the Zion Lutheran Church in Henry Street and was a former Superintendent of the church school.

Miss HARRIET INSKEEP, 49 years old, died on Saturday at her home on Dooley Street near Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay.

RICHARD G. HUDSON, 78 years old, died on Saturday at his home, 799 Quincy Street.

Mrs. NANCY A. WILSON, wife of Stephen A. Wilson, a former Postmaster at Little Neck, L. I., died yesterday at her home. She was born in Little Neck sixty-nine years ago and lived there all her life.

GEORGE W. BARR, veteran railroad man, connected with the Lackawanna for a number of years, died in Paterson on Saturday at the residence of his son, Frank M. Barr, 1,248 Madison Avenue. He was in his eighty-eighth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KARP.—July 21, 2,010 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Karp, a son.

ROSENTHAL.—July 24, 60 West 75th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Rosenthal, a son.

SCHANCER.—July 22, 717 West 177th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Schancer, a daughter.

SNITMAN.—July 25, 101 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Snitman, a daughter.

STERN.—July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Stern, a son.

Engaged.

AARONS—ROTHSCHILD.—Canye R. Rothschild to Chapman Aarons.

ADELSON — JACOBS. — Gertrude Jacobs to Samuel C. Adelson.

FLADEN—LEVIN.—Sarah Levin to Dr. Max M. Fladen.

GOLDSTEIN—NALIB.—Ida Nalib to Irving Goldstein.

HARRIS—LIEDEKER.—Bertha J. Liedeker to Aaron Harris.

KESSLER—SHAPIRO.—Mary Shapiro to David Kessler.

KLEINMAN—GOTTLIEB.—Ray Gottlieb to Rudy Kleinman.

LEVY—GLANTZ.—Molly Glantz to Emanuel Levy.

LINDER—MEYER.—Nettie Meyer to David Linder.

MOSKOVITZ—GOODMAN.—Ruth Goodman to Macy R. Moskovitz.

PRIEST—PETERS.—Tillie Peters to Edward Priest.

RUDERMAN—SPECTER.—Ella Specter to Michael Ruderman.

SAMETH—LIPPMANN.—Lillian H. Lippmann to Harry M. Sameth.

SHAFFRON—SIEGEL.—Therese Shaffron to G. Maurice Siegel.

WEISBERGER—POLSTEIN.—Rose Polstein to Dr. A. H. Weisberger.

Married.

GOODBODY—JACK.—On July 23, 1914, at Murryfield Church, Eidenburg, Scotland, Mary E. Y. Jack to William U. Goodbody.

DREW—McVEY.—July 25, Lucile McVey to Sidney Drew.

WENTWORTH — LIVINGSTON.—July 22, Ruth L. Livingston to Byron J. Wentworth.

WOODWARD—COMLEY.—July 25, Lillian Cooper Comley to William Lee Woodward.

Died.

BIDGOOD.—Suddenly, at her residence, 349 Shelton Av., Jamaica, N. Y., on Friday, July 24, 1914, Anna Henderson, daughter of the late Joseph B. Bidgood. Funeral services on Monday afternoon, July 27, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, 349 Shelton Av., Jamaica, N. Y. Albany papers please copy.

BOLGER.—On July 25, 1914, Thomas Bolger, in the 78th year of his age, at his residence, 359 West 56th St., uncle of John T. Fenlon. Funeral services at the Paulist Fathers' Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av., on Tuesday, July 28, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CATLIN.—In this city, July 23, Cora V. R. Catlin, daughter of the late John M. Catlin. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, 2d Av. and 10th St., on Monday, July 27, at 10 A. M.

Died.

CLARK.—At Mendham, N. J., July 26, Danel Willard Clark, son of Walter and Jennie W. Clark. Funeral private. Interment and services Tuesday, Woodlawn.

CONNER.—On Sunday, at her late residence, 3,675 Broadway, Eliza, widow of George A. Conner. Services Wednesday, July 29, 10 A. M.

DE WITT.—On Sunday, July 26, Samuel Rodman De Witt of 5 Terrace View Av., Marble Hill. Services at St. Stephen's Church, West 228th St., at 7:45 P. M. Monday. Interment Port Jervis.

DUMONT.—At Roosevelt Hospital, Friday, July 24, 1914, William Henry Dumont of Madison, N. J., son of the late Robert and Mary Swords Dumont, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 184 Main St., Madison, N. J., Monday afternoon, at 3:30.

DYNAN.—James, on Saturday, July 25, 1914. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. M. MacNamara, 157 East 39th St., on Monday, July 27, at 10:00, thence to St. Agnes Church in East 43d St., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

FRELINGHUYSEN.—Entered into rest July 26, 1914, Victoria B. Frelinghuysen, widow of the late Frederick J. Frelinghuysen. Funeral services at her late residence in Raritan, N. J., Tuesday, July 28, 1914, at 2:45 P. M. Friends and relatives invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty St., New York, at 1:10 P. M., arriving at Somerville, N. J., 2:22 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

KAHLE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 26, Joseph L. Kahle, aged 63 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 7 Rich Av., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

LANE.—After a short illness, on Saturday, July 25, Carrie A., daughter of the late James and Lois M. Lane. Funeral services at her late residence, 107 Columbia Heights, Tuesday, July 28, at 2:30 P. M.

McCULLOUGH.—At Arrochar, S. I., on July 25, 1914, Elizabeth Gantz, daughter of the late Medad Platt, and widow of Charles H. McCullough. Funeral private.

PLATT.—On Thursday, July 23, 1914, at Kingston, Mass., Jesse Platt of Montclair, N. J. Services will be held at Mount Hebron Cemetery, Upper Montclair, on Tuesday, July 28, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken, via Lackawanna Railroad, 2:28 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

REED.—Suddenly, on July 25, Robert William Reed, in his 20th year, son of William H. and Anna C. Hallowell. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, 240 1st St., Jersey City, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SOLOTAROFF.—Hertz T., on July 26. Funeral Tuesday morning, July 28, from 764 East 152d St., Bronx. Interment at Montefiore Cemetery.

SPARKS.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., July 26, 1914, Adelia J., widow of Robert D. Sparks of 205 Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral private.

TIEBOUT.—Suddenly, at his Summer home, Mendham, N. J., on July 25, William Todd Tiebout, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services at Mendham, Tuesday, July 28, at 10 A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WEST.—Suddenly, on July 25, 1914, Dr. John Allen West, in the 50th year of his age. Funeral services will be held from the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 West 46th St., on Tuesday, July 28, at 1 o'clock.

WILLARD.—Edith Willard. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building;) time later; motor cortege.

BELL.—Catherine, 71 Bedford St., July 25. Funeral notice later.

BIGLEY.—John F., 433 Central Park West, July 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BOLTON.—George C., 2,342 Webster Av., July 24. Funeral service this evening, 8 P. M.

BRADY.—Catherine, 396 Hudson St., July 24.

CHUTE.—Anna, 419 East 151st St., July 24. Funeral notice later.

COLFORD.—Annie, 2,920 Haskin St., July 24, aged 34. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CORCORAN.—Joseph F., 127 8th Av., July 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CUSH.—Francis J., 458 West 131st St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DONNELLY.—Philip F., 252 West 49th St., July 24.

FLINT.—Richard, 415 West 24th St., July 25, aged 63.

FORHAM.—John, 310 West 43d St., July 24, aged 88.

FRANK.—Rosa, 500 West 172d St., July 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HEANEY.—John H., 412 East 52d St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HOLOHAN.—Patrick, Little Sisters of the Poor, East 70th St., July 24, aged 80. Funeral notice later.

KANE.—Mary, 432 West 38th St., July 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KIRBY.—Frank H., 860 9th Av., July 25, aged 17. Funeral notice later.

LEEHR.—John, 693 Washington St., July 25, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McCABE.—James, 3,022 3d Av., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McCORMACK.—Ellen, 375 East 146th St., July 25. Funeral later.

MILLER.—Otto I., 671 East 243d St., July 24, aged 35. Funeral service this evening, 8 P. M.

O'CONNELL.—Patrick, 451 West 36th St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

O'LEARY.—John J., 547 10th Av., July 25. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SANDLER.—Houstoun Mc., 157th St. and Riverside Drive, July 24, aged 53.

VANDERBECK.—Edward, 59 East 125th St., July 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WEBBER.—Sarah M., 4,580 Park Av., July 24.

Brooklyn.

DOWNEY.—Denis, 423 Ditmas Av., July 24, aged 76.

HUGHES.—Alexander S., 307 East 4th St., July 24.

KLEINSCHUTZ.—Kaspar, 240 Nassau Av., July 23, aged 75. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McARDLE.—Margaret A., 110 St. Mark's Place, July 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MULLIGAN.—Anna, 49 Kosciusko St., July 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'CONNELL.—Edward, 1,633 60th St., July 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ROBERTS.—Elizabeth M., 388 Halsey St. Funeral today.

Long Island.

DALY.—Elizabeth, Long Island City, July 23.

FLYNN.—Joseph, Astoria, July 24, aged 1. Funeral notice later.

HEWLETT.—Mary, Lawrence, July 24, aged 84.

STERLING.—Jennie, Edgemere, July 23.

Westchester County.

BRYCE.—Robert, 15 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, aged 63.

CARPENTER.—Elizabeth, Mount Kisco, July 25.

In Memoriam.

BROWN.—In loving memory of Major Edward P. Brown, who died July 27, 1909.

ALTSCHUL.—Seymour, in memory of; died July 27, 1913.

BARTON.—Margaret, in memory of; died July 30, 1913.

LEVIN.—Gretta; unveiling monument Bayside Cemetery Aug. 2, 2 P. M.

LICHTENSTEIN.—William, in memory of; died July 29, 1908.

O'NEILL.—Mary E.; mass St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., today, 9 A. M.

POSNER.—Rose; unveiling monument Union Fields Cemetery, Aug. 2.

SHEVLIN.—Mrs. James; mass St. Vincent's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

WEINSTEIN.—Rose; unveiling monument Washington Cemetery, Aug. 2.

WRYNN.—Simon; mass Church of Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway, today, 10 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

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YANKEES BREAK EVEN—TENNIS—SWIMMING—ATHLETICS—CYCLING

YANKEES WIN AND LOSE TO WHITE SOX

Cole Beats Walsh in First Game —Chicago Runs Away with Second.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26—The White Sox could not hit "King" Cole today, and as the New York Yankees are pretty good pop-fly chasers, Big Ed Walsh was beaten in the first game of a double encounter. The score was 1 to 0. The White Sox won the second game without effort, 7 to 3.

All Cole needed in the first game was a flying start, and when the Yankees gave him this he proceeded to go along without a hitch, allowing four hits, all scattered, walking one and showing plenty of nerve in the two pinches his mates managed to get him into.

The one run that decided the affair came over the plate in the third, when the Yankees managed to get two hits together. Ed Sweeney started the fireworks with a double, but when Maisel hit to Walsh the catcher was run down, the play lasting long enough for Maisel to reach second. An out put him on third, and then Boone singled and scored Maisel.

After the fourth inning Walsh pitched every bit as well as his rival. He was nicked for five hits, passed two, one of them intentionally, and fanned five, finishing his day's work by striking out Cree and Mullen, the last two men to face him.

The windup was a swatfest, Chance using fifteen men in an effort to get in the running, including four pitchers. Brown started and lasted two innings. Hale was on the job for four, Pieh hurled one, and Fisher finished by tossing the ninth. All of them were more or less easy for the South Siders, Brown being the chief victim, for he took the count after his mates had grabbed a two-run lead behind him. The scores:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 2b.	3	0	1	3	3	Weav'r, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
H'zell, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	B'burn, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2
Cook, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Dem'it, lf.	2	0	0	4	0
Cree, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	Collins, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Mullen, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1	F'nier, 1b.	3	0	2	4	1
Peck, ss.	3	0	0	1	5	Bodie, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Sw'ney, c.	2	0	1	2	1	Schalk, c.	3	0	0	7	2
Maisel, 3b.	3	1	1	3	2	Alcock, 3b.	3	0	0	3	0
Cole, p.	3	0	0	1	3	Walsh, p.	3	0	1	1	3
Total	29	1	5	27	15	Total	26	0	4	27	11

New York ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Sweeney, Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Mullen, Blackburn, Bodie. Double play—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Mullen. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; New York, 4. First base on balls—Off Walsh, 2; off Cole, 1. Struck out—By Walsh, 5; by Cole, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	3	1	1	2	4	Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
B'k'rn, 2b.	4	1	1	1	4	H'tzell, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Dem't, lf.	4	1	1	0	1	Cook, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Collins, rf.	3	3	2	1	0	Cree, cf.	2	1	2	3	0
F'nier, 1b.	3	1	2	12	1	Mul'n, 1b.	3	0	1	9	2
Bodie, cf.	2	0	1	3	1	P'k'gh, ss.	3	1	2	1	3
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	7	1	Nu'ker, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Alc'k, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	Maisel, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Faber, p.	3	0	2	0	1	Brown, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Cicotte, p.	1	0	0	0	1	McHale, p.	1	0	1	0	1
						*Daley	1	1	1	0	0
						Pieh, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Sweeney	1	0	0	0	0
						Fisher, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	7	11	27	16	Total	31	3	9	24	13

*Batted for McHale in seventh inning.
†Batted for Pieh in eighth inning.
Errors—Cook, Peckinpaugh, Nunamaker, Faber.

New York ....0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
Chicago ....0 2 4 0 1 0 0 0 ..—7

Two-base hit—Cree. Three-base hit—Fournier. Home run—Peckinpaugh. Hits—Off Brown, 4 in 2 innings, (none out in the third;) off McHale, 5 in 4 innings; off Pieh, 2 in 1 inning; off Fisher, none in 1 inning; off Faber, 9 in 6 1-3 innings; off Cicotte, 6 in 2 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Mullen, Bodie, Boone, Hartzell, Weaver. Sacrifice fly—Bodie. Stolen bases—Schalk, Collins. Double plays—Bodie and Blackburn; Cook and Mullen. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 9. First base on balls—Off Brown, 2; off Faber, 3; off Cicotte, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Cree.) Struck out—By Faber, 2; by Pieh, 1; by Cicotte, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Chill.

Even Break at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—St. Louis and Washington broke even in a double-header this afternoon. Washington took the opening game, 2 to 0, by bunching hits in the first inning. St. Louis could do nothing with the deliveries of Engel and Ayres. St. Louis did not get a hit off Engel, but on account of his wildness he was taken out after the bases were filled in the fourth. In the next Shotten doubled, the local's only hit of the game.

In the second game James had the visitors guessing, while St. Louis hit Johnson rather hard. St. Louis won, 4 to 1. The scores:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	How'd, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Fost'r, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	Shot'n, cf.	4	0	1	5	0
Mitch'l, lf.	4	1	1	4	0	Pratt, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
G'ndil, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0	C.W'k'r, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Sh'nks, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	Leary, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1
M'rg'n, 2b.	3	0	2	2	3	W'ms, rf.	3	0	0	5	0
M'B'de, ss.	3	0	0	1	2	Wal'ce, ss.	1	0	0	2	5
Henry, c.	3	0	0	8	0	*E. W'k'r.	1	0	0	0	0
Engel, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Agnew, c.	2	0	0	3	0
Ayers, p.	2	0	1	0	2	†Rumler	0	0	0	0	0
						W'lm'n, p.	3	0	0	2	5
Total	31	2	8	27	8	‡Crossin	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	0	1	27	15

*Batted for Wallace in ninth inning.
†Batted for Agnew in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Weilman in ninth inning.
Errors—Morgan, Weilman.

Washington ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Mitchell, Shotten, Morgan. Hits—Off Engel, none in 3 2-3 innings; off Ayers, 1 in 5 1-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Morgan, McBride. Stolen base—Howard. Double play—McBride, Morgan, and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 9. First base on balls—Off Engel, 6; off Weilman, 1; off Ayers, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Engel, (C. Walker.) Struck out—By Engel, 1; by Ayers, 6; by Weilman, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
How'd, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2	Moel'r, rf.	3	0	2	2	0
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	0	4	0	Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	2	2	3	5	Mitch'l, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
C.W'k'r, lf.	3	1	2	0	0	G'ndil, 1b.	2	0	0	8	0
Leary, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0	Sh'nks, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
G.W'ms, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	M'rg'n, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Wal'ce, ss.	2	0	0	0	0	M'B'de, ss.	4	0	0	0	2
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	8	2	A'smith, c.	4	0	0	2	0
James, p.	3	0	0	0	3	A.W'ms, c.	3	0	0	6	0
						Johns'n, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Total	29	4	7	27	12	*Schaefer	1	0	0	0	0
						Bentl'y, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						†Acosta	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	1	4	24	7

*Batted for Johnson in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Bentley in the ninth inning.
Error—Wallace.

St. Louis ....2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 ..—4
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hit—Leary. Three-base hit—Pratt. Hits—Off Johnson, 7 in 6 innings; off Bentley, none in two innings. Sacrifice hit—Leary. Sacrifice flies—C. Waler, Gandil. Stolen base—G. Williams. Left on bases—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; off James, 4. Struck out—By Johnson, 4; by James, 9; by Bentley, 3. Wild pitches—Johnson, James. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly.

Major Leagues' Weekly Record.

The record in each league of games played, won, and lost, with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases, follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	L.B.
New York	5	5	0	32	63	4	36
Chicago	6	6	0	43	61	10	41
St. Louis	6	5	1	23	59	6	39
Boston	7	5	2	21	43	9	51
Cincinnati	7	1	6	17	50	16	34
Philadelphia	7	1	6	23	49	16	35
Pittsburgh	7	2	5	13	44	11	38
Brooklyn	7	1	6	24	66	10	46

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	L.B.
Philadelphia	6	6	0	34	61	8	40
*Boston	5	4	0	23	54	8	46
Washington	4	2	2	15	35	8	33
†Detroit	6	0	5	18	53	11	43
*St. Louis	5	2	2	15	33	12	23
Chicago	5	2	3	13	38	9	28
†New York	7	3	3	22	57	11	49
Cleveland	6	1	5	17	48	8	48

*Tie game Tuesday, July 21.
†Tie game Thursday, July 23.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 1; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 7; New York, 3.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 6.
(Ten innings.)
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 9; Indianapolis, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 5; Montreal, 1.
Montreal, 2; Providence, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	51	32	.614
Chicago	51	37	.580
St. Louis	49	41	.544
Boston	40	45	.473
Cincinnati	40	48	.455
Philadelphia	38	46	.452
Pittsburgh	37	47	.440
Brooklyn	36	46	.439

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	55	32	.632
Boston	50	40	.556
Washington	47	41	.534
Detroit	47	44	.516
St. Louis	45	43	.511
Chicago	46	44	.511
New York	36	51	.414
Cleveland	29	60	.326

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	51	37	.580
Baltimore	47	38	.553
Brooklyn	44	37	.543
Indianapolis	45	40	.529
Buffalo	41	42	.494
Kansas City	41	49	.456
Pittsburgh	36	47	.434
St. Louis	37	52	.416

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	58	33	.637
Rochester	54	38	.587
Providence	50	39	.562
Buffalo	50	42	.543
Newark	42	43	.494
Toronto	42	46	.477
Montreal	33	57	.367
Jersey City	29	60	.326

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Buffalo.
Indianapolis at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Montreal.

Athletics Keep Up Gait.

DETROIT, July 26.—Detroit's errors and the heavy hitting of Philadelphia allowed the champions to win their eleventh straight game this afternoon by a score of 8 to 6. The contest was decided in the tenth, when Barry beat out an infield hit, Dauss threw badly to second trying for a force play, Murphy singled, and Veach's throw to the plate got past the catcher. Detroit tied it in the eighth and ninth by timely hitting. Shawkey was taken out in the tenth after he had passed Moriarty with nobody out and J. Bush finished the game. The batting of Burns, McInnis, and Schang featured. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'rp'y, rf.	5	1	2	1	0	O.Bush, ss.	5	0	0	4	6
Walsh, cf.	5	0	1	4	0	Mor'ty, 3b.	4	2	1	1	5
Col'ns, 2b.	4	2	0	1	2	High, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
Baker, 3b.	5	1	2	2	1	C'wf'd, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
M'In's, 1b.	5	1	3	11	0	Veach, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	0	2	4	0	K'v'gh, 2b.	4	1	1	6	2
Barry, ss.	5	2	1	2	3	Burns, 1b.	4	1	3	15	0
Schang, c.	4	1	2	5	1	Stan'ge, c.	3	0	0	1	2
Shawk'y, p.	4	0	1	0	4	C'v'skie, p.	3	0	0	0	4
J. Bush, p.	0	0	0	0	0	*Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
						Dauss, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	8	14	30	11	†McKee	0	0	0	1	2
						Total	33	6	7	30	21

*Batted for Stanage in ninth inning.
†Batted for Coveleskie in ninth inning.
Errors—Collins, Barry, High, Veach, Burns, Dauss.

Philadelphia .....0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 2—8
Detroit ....0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0—6

Two-base hits—Schang, Baker, Crawford. Three-base hits—Kavanaugh, Burns. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 11 in 9 innings; off Dauss, 3 in 1 inning; off Shawkey, 7 in 9 innings, (none out in tenth;) off Bush, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—High, Walsh, Shawkey. Sacrifice flies—Crawford, Veach, McKee. Stolen bases—Collins, Burns. Double play—Barry and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Shawkey, 4; off Bush, 1; off Coveleskie, 4. Struck out—By Shawkey, 1; by Bush, 1; by Dauss, 1; by Coveleskie, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

Ten Straight for Red Sox.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Boston won its tenth straight game from Cleveland today, the score bing 4 to 1. Cleveland slightly outbatted Boston, but the latter was able to bunch hits with Morton's passes. Boston scored its first run on singles by Scott and Speaker and an infield out. In the ninth passes to Speaker and Gardner were followed by singles by Henriksen and Hoblitzel and Cady's sacrifice fly, three runs resulting. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	2	0	0	3	0	Gran'y, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Scott, ss.	4	1	1	3	7	C'pman, ss.	3	0	0	4	3
Sp'ker, cf.	3	1	3	3	0	J'kson, cf.	4	1	3	1	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	0	1	1	Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
G'dn'r, 3b.	3	1	0	0	0	Kirke, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
J'vrin, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	Olson, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Yerk's, 2b.	0	0	0	1	1	J'st'n, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0
Hob'zel, 1b.	4	0	2	9	2	O'Neil, c.	3	0	2	5	4
Cady, c.	3	0	1	6	1	Morton, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Shore, p.	4	0	0	1	3	Total	32	1	9	27	13
*Hen'ksen	1	1	1	0	0						
Total	30	4	8	27	17						

*Batted for Janvrin in ninth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, Cady.

Boston..................0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3—4
Cleveland ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Speaker, (2.) Three-base hit—Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Lewis. Sacrifice fly—Cady. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 4; off Shore, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 5. Struck out—By Morton, 5; by Shore, 4. Double plays—Shore, Scott, and Hoblitzel; Scott, Yerkes, and Hoblitzel. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

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BOBBY WALTHOUR RETURNS TO FORM

Swathed in Bandages, "Dixie Flier" Wins at Brighton —Races at Newark.

Only partially recovered from the accident two weeks ago which was expected at first would keep him off the track for the remainder of the season, Bobby Walthour, the "Dixie Flier," was still good enough to defeat several of the best riders in the country in a thirty-mile motor-paced race at the Brighton Beach Motordrome yesterday afternoon. It was Walthour's first race since the accident, in which his leg was cut to the bone in a collision with a motor cycle. Walthour limped painfully out onto the track with his leg swathed in bandages, but the moment he got seated on his bicycle he seemed to forget all about his injuries. Instead of tiring quickly, as might have been expected, he seemed to improve as the race advanced.

Walthour took two out of three heats of ten miles each from Menus Bedell, who was second to him in the first and third heats and nosed him out in the second. In the last heat of ten miles Walthour made the fast time of 12:45 2-5. He had a good chance to win the second heat also, but he lost his pacemaker in trying to pass Bedell. In the third heat he so far outclassed all the other riders that he lapped each one of them, completing his lap lead on Bedell just as he crossed the finish line.

Marty Kessler of Newark made an attempt to break the mile track record of 39 3-5 seconds, which he holds himself, but was able only to equal his former mark.

One of the interesting events was an unlimited team pursuit race, which was won by the New Jersey Division of the Century Road Club. The race was to continue until one team passed all the others. Each team consisted of three riders. The race continued thirteen and one-third miles before Gus Wohlrab, the anchor man on the Century team, passed Nunziato, anchor man of the Empire City Wheelmen. The summary:

One Mile Novice—Won by Charles Poeposzle, Newark; John Bonchi, Jersey City, second. Time—2:30.

Thirty-Mile Motor Paced, Point.—Won by Bobby Walthour, 13 points; Menus Bedell, 11 points, second; Ernie Pye, 5 points, third; Peter Drobach, 4 points, fourth. First heat, (10 miles)—Won by Bobby Walthour; Menus Bedell, second; Peter Drobach, third; Ernie Pye, fourth; time—15:06 4-5. Second heat, (10 miles)—Won by Menus Bedell; Bobby Walthour, second; Ernie Pye, third; Peter Drobach, fourth; time—13:46 4-5. Third heat, (10 miles)—Won by Bobby Walthour; Menus Bedell, second; Ernie Pye, third; Peter Drobach, fourth; time—12:45 2-5.

Unlimited Team Pursuit.—Won by Century Road Club Association, (Gus Wohlrab, Charles Hansen, John Carey;) Empire City Wheelmen, (T. A. Kennedy, Tom Bello, Jerry Nunziato,) second New York A. C., (A. O. Lake, F. J. Whitney, Eddie Kane,) third. Distance, 13 1-3 miles. Time—30:40 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City, (scratch;) A. O. Lake, New York, (20 yards,) second; George Pauli, Brooklyn, (115 yards,) third. Time—1:55 1-5.

Two-Mile Motor Cycle.—Won by John Cox, New York; George Sperl, Brooklyn, second; Paul Ohne, New York, third. Time—1:26 2-5.

Three-Mile Motor Cycle.—Won by John Cox, New York; Mike Costello, New Rochelle, second; Bert Sayer, Newport, third. Time—2:10 4-5.

Four-Mile Motor Cycle, Handicap.—Won by Bert Sayer, Newport, (two laps;) George Mercier, Brooklyn, (two laps,) second; Martin Kessler, Newark, (scratch,) third. Time—2:43 2-5.

GIANTS BEAT PATERSON.

Second Team Wins Fast Exhibition Game—Thorpe Bats Hard.

In a well-played game in Paterson yesterday afternoon the New York Giants' second team defeated the local team of the Atlantic League by the score of 6 to 4. The game lacked features, but a good crowd of fans who were on hand were treated to a fast exhibition.

"Jim" Thorpe batted 1.000, getting two hits out of as many times at bat, one a double. McLean played an excellent game at first. Schauer pitched the last three innings. Schupp started the game and retired in the sixth with the score 3 to 2 in favor of New York. Westlake, catcher for the local team, was struck in the head in the eighth inning by Schauer and carried unconscious from the field. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PATERSON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Piez, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1	Brock, rf.	5	0	2	0	0
Seym'r, rf.	2	2	2	1	0	Harv'y, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
Thorpe, cf.	4	2	2	1	0	Estes, 1b.	5	1	2	5	0
Donlin, lf.	4	0	2	0	0	Kull, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
Mur'y, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3	Harris, cf.	5	1	1	5	0
M'Lean, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	W'tl'ke, c.	4	1	0	5	1
Wiltse, ss.	3	0	0	2	1	C'klin, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Johnson, c.	3	1	1	11	1	Gil'ple, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Shupp, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Sh'rtw'y, p.	4	1	2	3	5
Schauer, p.	1	0	0	1	1	Sachs, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	6	8	27	9	Total	39	4	8	24	14

Errors—Murray, McLean, Shortway.

Giants ....1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3—6
Paterson ....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—4

Stolen bases—Thorpe, Gillespie, Kull. Two-base hits—Thorpe, Donlin. Sacrifice hits—Thorpe, Harris. Hits—Off Schupp, 4 in six innings; off Schauer, 4 in three innings; off Shortway, 8 in nine innings. Wild pitch—Shortway. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—Hits and errors in the sixth, seventh, and eighth innings gave Kansas City enough runs to win today's game, 9 to 5. Both teams played listless ball. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning by agreement to allow both to catch their trains. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	3	9	13	5
Indianapolis	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	11	5

Batteries—Packard, Stone, and Easterly; Mullen, Moseley, and Texter.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	8	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2

Batteries—Oldham and Kocher; Couchman, Dowd, and Howley.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	3

Batteries—Bentley and J. Onslow; Cashion and Madden. (Called at end of eighth inning by agreement.)

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 7; Binghamton, 6.
At Troy—Wilkes-Barre, 8; Troy, 6.
At Albany—Albany, 5; Scranton, 2. Albany, 1; Scranton, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 5; Syracuse, 0. Syracuse, 3; Utica, 1.

Eastern Association.

At New Haven—New London, 5; New Haven, 0.
At Bridgeport—Springfield, 5; Bridgeport, 0.
At Waterbury—New Britain, 5; Waterbury, 2. New Britain, 10; Waterbury, 9.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 4; Cleveland, 3. St. Paul, 4; Cleveland, 1.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 6. Columbus, 12; Minneapolis, 2.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Indianapolis, 5. Milwaukee, 4; Indianapolis, 4.
At Kansas City—Louisville, 9; Kansas City, 1.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Nashville, 1.
At Montgomery—Atlanta, 3; Montgomery, 1.
At Mobile—Mobile, 9; Chattanooga, 7.
At Memphis—Memphis, 3; Birmingham, 0. Birmingham, 1; Memphis, 0.

Y. M. H. A. Baseball Championship.

In the second round of the Young Men's Hebrew Association League baseball championship yesterday Ninety-Second Street maintained its lead. There is little doubt but that the Manhattan team will win the pennant, as it has not lost a game. The standing:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
92d Street	10	0	1.000	Brooklyn	7	4	.636
Mt. Vernon	8	2	.800	Bor. Park	7	4	.636
Bayside	7	4	.636				

RECORD OF THE CLUBS.

Averages for National and American Leagues for Half of Season.

Interesting insight relative to the work of the big league baseball clubs is furnished by the figures compiled for the first half of the present pennant season. The data, while not official, is collected from the daily box scores and for the purpose of comparison is sufficient to show the strength and weakness of the sixteen clubs composing the National and American league circuits. Eliminating the games won and lost, as shown in the daily standing of the leagues, the total number of runs, hits, errors and left on bases are indicated for the first three months of the season and the resultant averages give a clear idea of the reason for the respective standing of the teams.

In the National League the New York Giants have scored 330 runs in 70 games, the average of hits being a trifle under two per run, while the error column shows a percentage of about 1¾ per game. With the exception of Cincinnati, the Giants have had fewer players left on bases than any other club in the league. The Chicago Club, playing eight more games than New York, has scored but one more run, eight hits less and made fifty more errors, in addition to having almost 100 more players left stranded on the bases. The St. Louis Cardinals' figures indicate that while winning close to 50 per cent. of their games they failed to score within fifty runs of the leaders, although credited with an equal number of hits. Next to Pittsburgh and Boston the club is charged with the least errors in the league ranks, while but two other teams have fewer base runners left. Cincinnati scored runs at the rate of one for every 1.93 hits in addition to averaging but 1.92 errors per game. In men left on bases the club has the best record in the league, the figures being 428 in 76 games.

In the second division Philadelphia scored 312 runs and 612 hits in 70 games, made 161 errors and had 470 players stranded. Brooklyn in an equal number of games made 625 hits, 284 runs, 123 errors and 462 players got on the paths to be left there. The Pittsburgh record for 73 games is 237 runs, 558 hits, 104 errors and 491 base runners left, while Boston in an equal number of contests made 263 runs, 591 hits, 106 errors and had 503 players left between first base and the home plate.

The American League figures, which include the games in the same manner as in the National organization records, furnished some surprising information. The world's champion Philadelphia Athletics, while leading the league in number of runs and hits, have had more base runners left on the bags than any other club in the circuit except Detroit. Three other clubs have made fewer errors, but none can equal the record of runs and hits totaled by Connie Mack's men at the midway mark of the season.

In 82 games the Athletics scored 362 runs, 696 hits, 129 errors, and had 539 players left on bases. Detroit in one game less fell 71 hits and 46 runs short of the Philadelphia record, while making 11 more errors and leaving 11 more men on bases. Washington's figures for 78 games were 289 runs, 607 hits, 120 errors and 488 runners stranded. The Chicago White Sox, playing one game less, scored 577 hits, 249 runs, 149 errors and 472 Chicago players reached first base and were left on the paths.

The St. Louis Browns, while charged with more errors than any other club in the league, had the fewest players left, their record being 265 runs, 608 hits, 157 errors and 428 left on bases in 82 games. The Boston Club led the league in clean playing, but 110 errors being charged against Manager Carrigan's men in 81 games. The Red Sox made 595 hits, 263 runs and had 478 runners marooned. The New York Yankees, second in fielding and players left on bases, showed extreme weakness with the bat, being last in number of hits and runs. The record of the New York Club under Chance was 226 runs, 496 hits, 118 errors and 465 left on bases. Cleveland has 608 hits, 274 runs, 138 errors and 486 left on bases.

THE SHUT-OUT KINGS.

Mathewson and Plank, Two Greatest Whitewash Boxmen Known.

Should Christy Mathewson of the Giants and Eddie Plank of the Athletics face each other in another world series contest next Fall, the fans of New York and Philadelphia being hopeful that the teams of McGraw and Mack again are going to win the pennants in their respective organizations, the spectators fortunate enough to witness this encounter would be seeing a battle between the greatest shut-out pitchers in the National and American Leagues. Mathewson has for several years been the Kalsomine King of the senior league, but it was not until May 28 of this year that Plank's friends had a right to announce that the veteran left-hander had to his credit more shut-outs than any other flinger in the junior organization.

When the season started Ed Walsh of the White Sox possessed the honor now owned by Plank, of most frequently keeping his adversaries away from the scoring station. The Westerner had used the brush 56 times, the Easterner 55. Jimmy Callahan did not start Walsh in a game until July 5, and by that time Plank had twirled three shut-outs, and since then another. Walsh in his second trip out came through with a "Chicago" victory over the Yankees, but he will have to pitch another brace of shut-outs before he can catch up with Gettysburg's best known graduate in the important matter of spilling whitewash. Plank has denied his opponents runs in 59 controversies, Walsh in 57.

Walter Johnson on July 3 of this year got into the Plank-Walsh class and by the half-century post in whitewashing. At the end of the campaign of 1913 the Chalmers car winner had to his credit 45 kalsominings. By May 29 the Idaho "phenom" had fed his opponents on goose fruit four more times, but he had to wait quite a while until he could produce that fiftieth whitewashing, doing so July 3 against Boston.

Plank, Walsh, and Johnson are not in the same class with Mathewson, however, in this matter, as the Giants' veteran has 79 shut-outs to his credit, having attained the distinction in his fourteenth year with the Giants. Only three other American League pitchers—"Chief" Bender and Jack Coombs of Philadelphia and Joe Wood of Boston have succeeded in keeping their opponents away from the plate in 25 or more games. Bender has shut out his rivals 38 times, Coombs 35 times, and Wood 25 times.

Marsans Case Up This Week.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 26.—The case of Outfielder Armando Marsans, whose playing with the Federal League has been enjoined by the Cincinnati Club of the National League, will be heard in St. Louis on Thursday instead of here, according to advices from Federal authorities today. Advices from Havana had stated the case would be heard here.

BASEBALL TODAY, Washington Park. "Tip-Tops" vs. St. Louis Feds. Play 3:30 P. M.—Adv.

BULL AND MAHAN WIN TENNIS TITLE

Fast Play Marks Final Round of Edgemere Club Doubles Tournament.

Fast play on the courts of the Edgemere Club at Edgemere, L. I., yesterday enabled the management of the tournament to reach the semi-final round of the men's singles and bring the men's doubles to a conclusion. The winning pair in the latter event was Charles M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, and Lyle T. Mahan, the former Columbia University star, who defeated Frederick G. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum of the West Side Tennis Club 6–2, 6–2, 9–7. The victory, while expected, was more pronounced than the play of the pairs in the previous rounds had led the big gallery to look for. Baggs and his partner were overwhelmed in the first two sets, but made a brilliant rally in the third set, which was carried to 5 all. The six deuce games were closely contested, but the combination play of Bull and Mahan told in the end, and they won out.

The defeat of Arlic H. Man, Jr., the former Yale player, and his partner, E. W. Peaslee, in the semi-final round by Baggs and Rosenbaum, came in the nature of a surprise, as the former had put up a brilliant brand of tennis in their matches leading up to the closing round.

Good progress was made in the men's singles, which reached the fifth round, and it was here that Man appeared at his best. Opposed to Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester, the Yale expert put up a slashing exhibition, winning the first set by superior placement shots and a stinging service. The second set was carried to deuce before Man realized the additional strength of his opponent. It was too late, however, to offset it, and the Westchester player brought the sets even, with a 9–7 score. Man showed all his old dash and vigor in the third and deciding set and swept his opponent off his feet, after a series of spectacular shots.

The tournament, which has been the most successful in its history, probably will be closed tonight, so as to enable the players to take part in the State tournament at the Crescent A. C. grounds, at Bay Ridge, on Wednesday.

The annual tennis dinner was held last night in the banquet hall of the Edgemere Club, and was attended by the following: A. J. Cordier, Dr. C. J. MacGuire, H. B. Nassoit, Charles Bull, Jr., L. E. Mahan, J. H. Nassoit, Stewart Raynor, C. A. Dunning, Rawson A. Wood, De Forest Grant, J. W. Grayhurst, Frank Strobel, F. C. Baggs, A. S. Cragin, W. M. Hall, E. W. Peaslee, A. H. Man, Jr., Arthur Lovibond, P. A. Mead, A. Bassford, Jr., Witherbee Black, L. G. Leonard, J. M. Steinacher, Marshall Peabody, C. A. Rich, E. A. Jimenis, Harold Avery, Royal D. Richey, C. A. West, and E. A. Shewan. The summary:

Men's Invitation Singles, Third Round.—E. W. Peaslee defeated Paul Mead, 9–7, 6–2. Fourth Round.—Ralph L. Baggs defeated Marshall Peabody, 6–3, 6–2; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated F. Watrous by default.

Fifth Round.—Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 6–3, 7–9, 6–4.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—G. A. L. Dionne and J. M. Steinacher defeated F. C. Strobel and J. T. West by default; C. Rich and Marshall Peabody defeated F. I. Cordier and Dr. MacGuire, 7–5, 6–0; Wylie C. Grant and Dr. Krugler defeated Arthur S. Cragin and partner by default; E. W. Peaslee and Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated Ralph L. Baggs and Walter Merrill Hall, 6–3, 5–7, 6–0.

Second Round.—Augustine Healy and Mr. Kelly defeated Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wyeth by default; Charles M. Brill, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Allen Tobey and partner by default; G. A. L. Dionne and J. M. Steinacher defeated R. J. Leonard and Witherbee Black by default; T. C. Corwin and B. W. Starr defeated C. Rich and Marshall Peabody, 6–2, 6–2; Benjamin M. Phillips and L. J. Robertson defeated Wylie C. Grant and Dr. Krugler, 7–5, 9–7; E. W. Peaslee and Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated L. W. Fisher and K. D. Fisher by default; Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated R. D. Richey and D. E. McArvy by default; J. S. O'Neale and George S. Groesbeck defeated Mr. Welsh and Mr. Avery, 6–1, 6–0.

Third Round.—Charles E. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Augustine Healy and Mr. Kelly, 6–0, 6–1; E. W. Peaslee and Abne H. Man, Jr., defeated Benjamin M. Phillips and L. J. Robertson, 6–1, 6–2; Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated J. S. O'Neale and George S. Groesbeck, 6–8, 8–6, 6–1; G. A. L. Dionne and J. M. Steinacher defeated B. W. Stair and T. C. Corwin, 6–2, 6–2.

Semi-final Round.—Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Abne H. Man, Jr., and E. W. Peaslee, 6–2, 6–3; Charles E. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan defeated G. A. L. Dionne and J. M. Steinacher, 6–2, 6–2.

Final Round.—Charles E. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Frederick C. Baggs, 6–2, 6–2, 9–7.

TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

McLoughlin and Williams to Play Semi-Final Round Today.

BOSTON, July 26.—International attention will be directed toward the tennis courts of the Longwood Cricket Club this week, with both the American and British Davis Cup teams in active practice. The two leading singles players of the American defenders of the Davis Cup are scheduled to play tomorrow afternoon, when Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. Norris Williams, 2d, clash in the semi-final round for the Longwood Cup.

On the same afternoon Karl Behr, a former internationalist and a possible partner of McLoughlin in the Davis Cup doubles, will be seen in an important match for the Eastern doubles championship, when, paired with Theodore R. Pell of New York, he will play against William M. Johnston, a fellow-Californian of McLoughlin, and N. W. Niles, the Massachusetts titleholder. The other member of the cup team, Thomas C. Bundy, who holds the doubles championship with McLoughlin, is practicing diligently. Whether Bundy or Behr will play with McLoughlin in the Davis Cup doubles is not yet decided.

McLoughlin, playing his familiar whirlwind game, is favored by most of the tennis experts to win his second leg on the sixth Longwood Cup, having won it last year.

The English Davis Cup team is expected to arrive later in the week to be against the best of the American experts, at the Longwood tournament.

FISHER FAST AT NETS.

Cornell Student Defeats Ostendorf in Siwanoy Tournament.

K. D. Fisher, the young Cornell student, defeated A. J. Ostendorf yesterday in the final round of the men's singles open tennis tournament on the courts of the Siwanoy Country Club, near Mount Vernon, three sets to one, 2–6, 6–3, 7–5, 6–3. The result was a surprise, as Ostendorf was expected to add his name to the list already inscribed on the challenge trophy.

Fisher developed a strong service which bothered his opponent, while the latter lacked his usual aggressiveness. Ostendorf won the first set with little apparent effort, but Fisher rallied in the second set and equalized. The third set went to 5—all, when Fisher broke through his opponent's service and won his own for the set. Ostendorf offered feeble resistance in the fourth set, and the Cornell youngster won almost as he pleased.

The final round of the men's doubles brought out a long-drawn-out contest which was stopped by darkness. J. S. O'Neale, the Columbia University pitcher, and George S. Groesbeck opposed F. T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf. With the score at 6–2, 3–6, 6–3, 4–6, 8–8, it was decided to declare the match off and replay it next Sunday. O'Neale and Groesbeck played two hard matches at the Edgemere Club in the morning and were tired when they reached the Siwanoy courts. Hunter and Ostendorf had their opponents 5–3 in the fifth set, but were unable to hold their advantage.

The women's and mixed doubles finals will be played today. In the former Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel will oppose Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss Ethel Handy, while in the mixed doubles the teams will be Miss Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf and Miss Humphries and F. T. Hunter. The summary:

Siwanoy Country Club Men's Singles, Final Round.—K. D. Fisher defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 2–6, 6–3, 7–5, 6–3.

Men's Doubles.—A. J. Ostendorf and F. T. Hunter vs. J. S. O'Neale and George S. Groesbeck, 6–2, 3–6, 6–3, 4–6, 8–6, unfinished.

TENNIS TEAMS READY.

Australasians and Germans to Play at Pittsburgh This Week.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—With the arrival at Sewickley today of the Australasian tennis team, all the contestants in the semi-finals for the Davis Cup, which will be played on the Allegheny Country Club's courts the last of this week, are on the battleground. Norman E. Brookes, A. F. Wilding, S. N. Doust, W. R. Dunlop, and Mrs. Brookes and Mrs. Dunlop made up the party, which arrived here from Chicago, where Brookes and Wilding defeated the Canadian team last week.

The German and antipodean team are quartered at the Allegheny Club, which is on a high hill overlooking the Ohio Valley. There the tennis experts will practice, preparatory to the first match Thursday. The Teutons, who arrived yesterday, engaged in two long practices after their arrival. Otto Froitzheim appears to be a cleverer player than his partner, Oscar Kreutzer. Both experienced trouble on the grass courts, as they are accustomed to playing on hard courts.

Froitzheim, who is a Lieutenant in the German Army, was much interested in the possibility of war in Europe, and expressed the belief that if Germany was drawn into a conflict he would have to return to his colors there, whether the cup matches were completed or not. He cabled the German War Office for particulars tonight.

Western Tennis Title Play.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The finish of the Davis Cup preliminaries yesterday left tennis fans free to devote their attention to the Western tournament, which will continue this week at the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest. Officials in charge of the tournament have assurance that Clarence Griffin, 1913 tournament winner and through McLoughlin's default the Western champion, will be on hand to defend his title.

The entry of Dean Mathey and George N. Church, the Princeton stars, adds to the class of the field. B. P. Schwengers and R. B. Powell, the Canadian Davis Cup men, are pretty sure to take part.

In view of the form they showed in the Davis Cup matches here, Chicago critics will be surprised if the Australasian tennis cracks, Wilding and Brookes, have serious trouble in their matches with the Germans this week at Pittsburgh.

Baker Wins Time Trials.

The final time trials for the Valentine Trophies were postponed yesterday by the Century Road Club Association because of the interest in the pursuit race at the Brighton Motordrome, in which a Century Club team was entered. Two riders did make attempts for the Benjamin Boyes Trophy, however. This trophy is for the best mileage, unpaced, in one hour. Bert Baker made 20.15 miles, and John Boyes, a brother of the donor, made 17.8 miles. Considering the strong wind these distances were very good. The postponed events will be run off next Sunday at the Pelham Bay course.

The New England Wheelmen's weekly five-mile race was won by Bert Baker in the excellent time of 11:45 4-5. Baker had a handicap of 30 seconds. The summary:

	Hdcp.	Time.
Bert Baker	0:30	11:45 4-5
C. Aicklin	0:30	11:46
J. Papsiska	Scratch	11:16 1-5
C. J. Touges	0:30	12:46 2-5

Equals Wefers's 120-Yard Record.

CHICAGO, July 25.—J. Loomis, wearing the colors of the Chicago Athletic Association today ran 120 yards in 11 4-5 seconds, tieing the American record made Sept. 26, 1896, at Travers Island, N. Y., by B. J. Wefers. The meet was under the auspices of the association.

BROWN MAKES NEW SWIMMING RECORD

Flushing Life Saver Swims from Battery to Coney Island and in Fast Time.

Capt. Alfred R. Brown of the Flushing Bay Corps of the American Life Saving Society made a new record yesterday of 4 hours, 23 minutes and 30 seconds in a swim from the Battery to Coney Island. Capt. Brown left the Battery at 11:43 A. M. and arrived at the Seagate Division of the American Life Saving Society at 4:06:30 P. M. His time was 6 minutes 30 seconds better than that made by Bud Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club in 1908, who had made the best previous time for this course.

Brown says he has covered the course from the Battery to Coney Island nine times, and was the first to accomplish the swim. Brown was taken a distance out of his course by an inexperienced oarsman who was accompanying him in a rowboat, and believes that with proper handling he could have reached the island in much faster time.

Brown's new record is vouched for by President Edward C. Brennan of the Life Saving Society, Dr. G. Fish Clark, medical officer of that organization; John Zimnock of the New York Athletic Club, and by others, including several reporters and photographers, who followed him in a boat.

Some of Brown's previous performances have been questioned, but there seems to be little doubt about the record he made yesterday. Brown said he was in fine condition a short time after completing the swim. He had the tide with him most of the way, although he had to cut across it for a brief time at the start of the race.

After starting at 11:43 Brown passed the Erie Basin at 12:58, and reached the Brooklyn Naval Reserve headquarters at 1:40. He passed the Edison works, which is about 6½ miles from the Battery, at 1:46. He was passing the Crescent Athletic Club's Summer place at 2:16, and reached Fort Hamilton at 3:42. He rounded Coney Island Point at 3:59, and a desperate sprint brought him to the shore at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, Coney Island, at 4:06:30.

Brown plans to leave for England on Friday to make an attempt to swim the English Channel. Capt. Webb and Burgess are the only swimmers who have succeeded.

The distance from the Battery to Coney Island is about thirteen miles.

Ryan's New World's Weight Record.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Patrick Ryan of the New York Irish-American Athletic Club broke the world's record in throwing the 56-pound weight at the Irish-American Athletic Club games at Federal League Park today. He made a distance of 42 feet 10½ inches, standing in a seven-foot circle, and using both hands. The former record of 40 feet 6⅜ inches was made by M. J. McGrath in Montreal in 1911.

No-Hit Game for Dechert.

Fully 3,000 persons witnessed a sensational baseball contest at Hackensack, N. J., yesterday, and saw Otto Dechert of the Hackensack Field Club pitch a no-hit, no-run game. It was a contest in the Hackensack-Ridgefield Park League series, and the losers were the All-Hackensack A. A. The score was 1 to 0. The Field Club was allowed but four hits by Van Buskirk, who recently was given a tryout by the Brooklyns. The victory puts the Hackensack Field Club in the lead in the league.

Entries for Empire City Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Conditions; three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Dixie, Embroidery, Mabel Montgomery, and Distant Shore, 105 pounds each; Cycle, 103; Brick and Motor and Busy Edith, 100 each; *Borgo, 98.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Yellow Eyes, 117 pounds; Phyllis Antoinette and Azylade, 115 each; Campeon and Tale Carrier, 113 each; John D. Wakefield and Othello, 110 each; Miss Moments, 108; Edith W., *Miss Velma, Ratina, and Mater, 105 each; Andrew, Aguila, and *Loretta Dwyer, 103 each; *Lily Orme, 100; *Garl, 98.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Lord Leighton, 120 pounds; *Chenault, 110; Stentor, 115; J. Nolan, 107; Water Lily, 105; *The Urchin and *Walters, 102 each; Bulldog, 97; *Cooster and *King Chilton 92 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Melrose Stakes; value $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Guy Fisher, 111 pounds; Grover Hughes, 105; Working Lad, 104; Blue Thistle and Water Welles, 101 each; Wooden Shoes, 97; *Marshon, 9⅞; *Ell Bryson, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Abbotsford, 120 pounds; Sir Denrah and Campeon, 118 each; John D. Wakefield, Yenghee, and *Royal Vane, 115 each; Miss Moments, 113; Stars and Stripes, 112; Sir Caledore, The Governor, and Young Emblem, 107 each; *Gallant Boy, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and seventy yards. Frederick L., 114 pounds; Hedge, 113; Star Gage and Addie M., 110 each; Impression, 104; Working Lad, 103. Also eligible: Perth Rock, 95.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburgh.—Adv.

Fifteen Thousand Miles and Still Going

The Philadelphia Cut Flower Co., writing underdate of October 15th, said in regard to a set of Red Rubber

Empire Tires WEAR LONGEST

"We have had them ever since the first of the year. We have covered three months, and have covered fifteen thousand miles up to the present, and we are still using them."

These folks do not think they owe them anything. They have gotten 100 cents in service for every dollar spent.

If you want to know the new standard of tire service established by Empire Tires, buy a Red Rubber Empire Tire and note the tire troubles you don't have. Sold by leading supply dealers.

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Makers of "Pure Red Rubber" Inner Tubes

KELLY WINS CANOE RACE.

Will Meet Canadian Paddling Champion for Title at Sugar Island.

A special regatta of the Associated Canoe Clubs of the Hudson was held at Hermit's Point yesterday in which Kelly will race the Canadian paddling champion at the annual camp of the American Canoe Association at Sugar Island, which is one of the Thousand Islands. Eugene Kelly was chosen. McIntire, showing that he is by far the sturdiest and most powerful paddler in these parts, and will make a worthy opponent to the Canadian. The sailing race was given up on account of no wind. The summary:

Open Sailing, 40 Square Feet.—Won by J. Ahrens, Knickerbocker C. C.; W. Clausen, Knickerbocker C. C., second.

Single Blade.—Won by Abne H. Man, Jr., Inwood C. C.; [illegible] Hiawatha C. C., second.

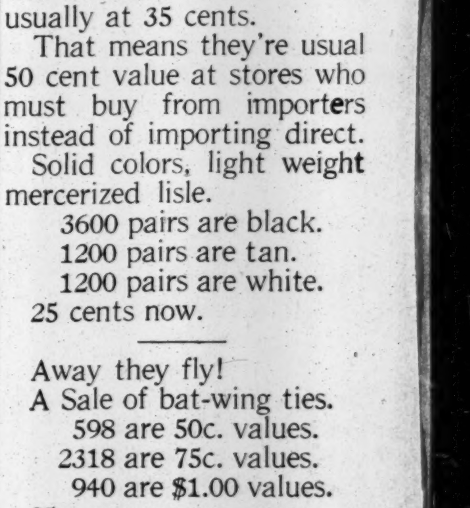
War Canoe.—Won by Fort Washington C. C.; Inwood C. C., second.

Trophy Paddling.—Won by Kelly, Fort Washington C. C.; McIntire, Knickerbocker C. C., second.

Trapshooting at Olympic Games.

New interest is being taken in trapshooting since it has been placed on the Olympic games programme, and the gunners throughout the country are anxious that the American marksmen will make a good showing when the international meet is held in Berlin in 1916. For the first time there will be trapshooting for women contestants, and as there are several women experts at the clay pigeon game they expect to maintain the American prestige among themselves.

The blue ribbon trapshooting event in this country, the Grand American Handicap, will be decided at Dayton, Ohio, on Sept. 8 to 11. A large field is being expected for the event, and more than 700 contestants are expected. The list of entries will give some idea of the growth of the sport, and the announcement is made that the shoot in one and one-quarter charges will be fired on the field when the shoot closes.



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Solid colors, light weight mercerized lisle.
3600 pairs are black.
1200 pairs are tan.
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25 cents now.

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598 are 50c. values.
2318 are 75c. values.
940 are $1.00 values.
25c. now.

Men's suits are more attractive than ever, with so many scaled down to $15, $20 and $25.

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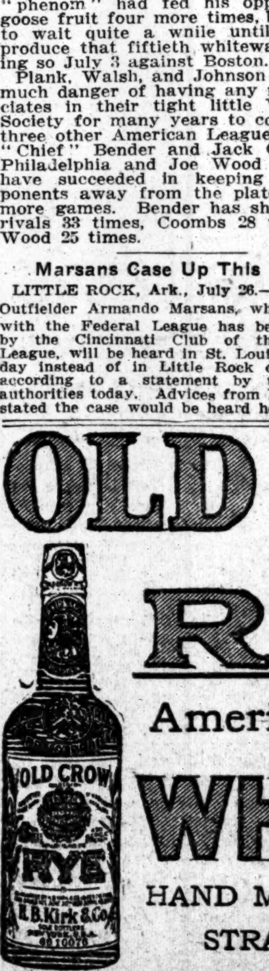

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RACING TODAY
EMPIRE CITY TRACK
(BETWEEN YONKERS AND MOUNT VERNON)
SPECIAL FEATURE MONDAY
THE $1,000 MELROSE STAKES
AND FIVE OTHER STAR EVENTS. FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Grand Central Station at 12:00, 12:54, 1:11 and 1:29 P. M. From 125th St., 10 minutes later. Regular trains every hour from Grand Central Station and 125th St. Station. Broadway Subway trains to 242d St., thence by trolley; 6th and 9th Av. "L" trains to 155th St., thence by trolley. Jerome Av. trolley.
ADMISSION: GRAND STAND AND PADDOCK, $3; LADIES, $1.50.
CATERING BY THOMAS HEALY, NEW YORK'S FOREMOST RESTAURATEUR.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Our Business Has Almost Doubled!
Prices, Qualities, Service, Did It.
Straws Reduced
Sennits Mackinaws Rustic Braids Yeddos at 95c
Were $1.49, $1.90
English Split Braids 95c, $1.25, $1.90
Were $2.80 to $2.90.

COMPLAINTS OF SPEED TRAPS GROW

Auto Club Finds Much Activity in This Vicinity—Other Motoring News.

An increasing number of complaints have been received by the Automobile Club of America from various places in the vicinity of New York as to speed traps and extreme insistence on the letter of the law without due warning in such factors of automobile operation as the use of the muffler cut-out and approaching trolley stops. Some of the conditions outlined in the complaints are as follows:

In Newark, Chief of Police Long has assigned a squad of policemen to enforce the various ordinances and attention will be devoted strictly to the following: Muffler cut-out, failure to observe traffic signs, the passing of trolley cars taking on or discharging passengers, and undue speed in the crowded sections of the city.

In Verona, N. J., a plain-clothes motor cycle officer is enforcing observance of the fifteen-mile-per-hour ordinance on Saturdays and Sundays; he is also making arrests for the passing of standing trolleys. In Montclair the same regulations are being enforced in regard to the passing of trolleys that are discharging or taking on passengers. In Spring Valley, N. Y., a Justice of the Peace has been fining cars going east from $5 to $50 if they exceed the local speed regulations. Cars going west do not appear to be molested.

On the Boston Post Road special officers are stationed along at various points. They are particularly active on Saturdays and Sundays and other days when a large amount of traffic is expected. Between Greenwich and Stamford it is reported that six or eight men have been out at various times for the apprehension of the law breakers. This also applies to other towns along the road, including Stratford, Fairfield, Bridgeport, and Mamaroneck.

⁂

Announcement was made on Saturday that the Poertner Motor Car Company, of which William C. Poertner is President, had been appointed Eastern distributor for Jeffrey cars and was to move to larger salesrooms at 1,759 Broadway. The company will continue to be agents for National and Waverly cars in this territory as well. W. C. Sills has been appointed general sales manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company of this city.

NEWS FROM AUTO ROW.

Commercial Vehicles Convention to be Held This Fall Indorsed.

At the business meeting of the Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, held at Christmas Cove, Me., July 21, the plan of the Commercial Vehicle Committee for a convention of commercial vehicle interests to be held this Fall was indorsed Dodge Brothers of Detroit were admitted to membership in the Chamber and reports were presented by the committees on patents, traffic, good roads, legislation and shows. The meeting was held during a house party given by S. A. Miles.

* * *

Appreciating the necessity for establishing standards in the commercial vehicle field, not covered by the Society of Automobile Engineers, the Motor Truck Club of America is now preparing to publish much of the work of this nature on which it has been engaged. One of the standard forms now ready to be issued by the club will readily fit into the individual system of bookkeeping and will indicate exactly what work is required on the part of the purchaser as to material or accessories while a truck is in the garageman's or dealer's hands for repair.

* * *

"Automobile Row" was interested yesterday to hear of the transfer of the agency for S. G. V. cars for the Metropolitan district to the Whitefield Motor Car Company, which will succeed the Gotham Motor Company in this line. The new company will be located at 242 West Fifty-ninth Street. Frank H. Bowen will be general manager and the company has secured the services of Harry Lounsberry, who has been connected with cars of this make for some time. The Directors will be Alan L. Corey, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., Dewees W. Dilworth, Seth Barton French, Harold W. Carhart, and Mr. Bowen. The Row was also interested in the arrival at the salesrooms of Partridge, Clark & Keerigan, of the 1915 Lexington light six, which was driven overland from Connersville, Ind., by J. C. Moore, chief engineer, and A. A. Woodruff, sales manager of the Lexington-Howard Company. A feature of the new car, deliveries of which will begin Sept. 15, is the Moore multiple exhaust system. Another new model to come to town is the latest Franklin "six-thirty." The body has been increased in size and a shutter installed in place of the grill in the hood, while the oil, gas and air controls, as well as the starting and lighting switches, are all centred in the cowl near the wheel.

KAISER CYCLE CHAMPION.

Bronx Amateur Deposes N. Y. A. C. Rider at Newark Velodrome.

Harry Kaiser of the Bronx won the amateur cycling championship of America yesterday afternoon at the Newark Veledrom and incidentally deposed Donald McDougall of the New York A. C., national title holder for the past two years and world's champion in 1912.

The final event of the series of amateur races was the five-mile championship, and the winner was McDougall, with William Hanley, the Pacific Coast rider, second, and Kaiser third at the finish.

The latter had such a lead in the point table that he did not need a victory in the race to secure the 1914 title.

The opoint standing of the amateur riders in the championship series is as follows: Kaiser, 19; Hanley, 16; McDougall, 15; Fred Taylor, Newark, 6; Edward Madden, Newark, 6; Tommy Smith, Irvington, 4.

Frank L. Kramer, the American professional champion, was the winner of the final heat of the Criterion Stakes, in which $1,000 was diveded among the riders, Kramer's share being $400. Kramer in the final at one mile disposed of Alfred Goullet, the Australian, and Walter Rutt, the world's champion, who finished in the order named. Kramer then went out and in a special two-thirds of a mile match race defeated Frank Cavanagh of Newark, who won the Criterion consolation final, in straight heats. Cavanagh in the final of the consolations called the Omimum Stakes, has raced Caesar Morelli, the Italian champion, and Joseph Fogler, another American, beating them both, and thus earning for himself the right to race Kramer. Summary:

Two-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by George Good, Newark; second, Patrick Pinto, Newark. Time—4:50.

Quarter-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Percy Lawrence, San Francisco, (25 yards;) second, Lloyd Thomas, Salt Lake City, (30 yards;) third, M. Ferrari, Newark, (40 yards.) Time—0:28.

Criterion $1,000 Stakes.—Final Heat—One Mile—Won by Frank L. Kramer, America; second, Alfred Goullet, Australia; third, Walter Ruth, Germany. Time—3:18. Last eighth mile—0:11 3-5.

Omnumi Stakes.—Final Heat—One Mile—Won by Frank Cavanagh, America; second, Caesar Moretti, Italy; third, Joseph Fogler, America. Time—2:48. Last eighth mile—0:12.

Special Match Between Kramer and Cavanagh, Two-thirds of a Mile.—Won by Kramer in straight heats. First heat, time, 1.46 2-5; last eighth, 0:12. Second heat, time, 1:52 1-5; last eighth, 0:11 4-5.

Two-thirds Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Walter Schlee, Newark, (50 yards;) second, Tim Sullivan, New Haven, (35 yards;) third, William Hanley, San Francisco, (15 yards.) Time—1:16 4-5.

Three-Mile Tandem Handicap, Professional.—Won by Alfred Grenda, Tasmania, and Gordon Walker, Australia, (20 yards;) second, Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, and George Cameron, Bronx, (25 yards;) third, Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, and Lloyd Thomas, Salt Lake City, (50 yards.) Time—5:31.

Five-Mile National Championship, Amateur.—Won by Donald McDougall, New York A. C.; second, William Hanley, San Francisco; third, Harry Kaiser, Bronx; fourth, Edward Madden, Newark. Time—12:51.

Five-Mile Invitation, Professional.—Won by Alfred Grenda, Tasmania; second, Frank Cavanagh, Newark; third, Caesar Moretti, Italy. Time—11:24 2-5.

CLOVER PATCH PACES FAST.

I. V. Hunt's Speedway Entry Defeats Huertha in Good Time.

Pacing close to the record time for the Speedway, I. V. Hunt's brown mare Clover Patch, driven by Frank Wilson, yesterday turned the tables on William O'Neil's Huertha in straight heats in the feature race. The watches caught Clover Patch at 1:01¾ and 1:03¾ in the two heats. The high temperature did not appear to affect the horses, as the majority of those raced seemed to like the footing, despite the atmospheric conditions and were clocked in better time than is customary for horses in their respective classes in the earlier meetings.

The victory of Clover Patch over Huertha was a well-earned one, for O'Neil kept his mare right at the heels of the Hunt nomination from start to finish, and in both meetings lost only by a scant margin.

Six horses made up the field in the fourth event, and the affair went to split heats before Bright Direct was finally returned the winner, after finishing second in the opening heat. Kid Kelly took the first heat and managed to land second place in the summary by finishing second and fifth in the two succeeding heats.

Fast time was also recorded in the second event, which went to split heats, in which Kinney McGregor, taking the last two brushes, was the winner. The time for the three half miles was 1:05; 1:04, and 1:05½. The summary:

Brush 1.
Sir Thomas, br. s., (W. Helfrich).......1 1
Leona N., b. m., (F. Harrington).......3 2
Johnnie G., blk. g., (F. Gerken)........2 3
Time—1:18; 1:16.

Brush 2.
Kinney McGregor, b. g., (W. Wilson).2 1 1
The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady)..1 2 2
Lee Wilson, b. g., (R. Jacobs).......3 3 3
Time—1:05; 1:04; 1:05½.

Brush 3.
Clover Patch, br. m., (F. Wilson)........1 1
Huertha, b. m., (W. O'Neil)..............2 2
Time—1:01¾; 1:03¾.

Brush 4.
Bright Direct, b. m., (C. Hlauatsch)..2 1 1
Kid Kelly, b. g., (H. Laughlin).......1 2 5
McKinney Maid, b. m., (H. Foody)...3 5 2
G. E. M., ch. m., (C. P. Martin).....5 3 4
Frances Milroi, b. m., (A. Mullady)..4 4 3
Lemonade, ch. g., (C. Lattory).......6 6 6
Time—1:06; 1:08; 1:08.

Brush 5.
Tommy Baron, br. g., (E. Carpenter)..2 1 1
Estelle Cord, b. m., (A. Olpp)........3 2 2
Flora B., b. m., (J. Smith)...........1 3 dr
Time—1:10; 1:14½; 1:15.

Grand Circuit Meet at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—With the largest entry the Detroit Driving Club has had in many years for its blue ribbon meeting, which opens tomorrow, Grand Circuit trotters and pacers are here for a five days' racing carnival at the State fair grounds, which promised new track records and perhaps the lowering of world's records.

Dwyer Takes Siwanoy Golf Cup.

L. P. Dwyer won the final round for the Vice President's Cup at the Siwanoy Country Club, defeating W. A. Patterson 5 up and 4 to play. The finalists played 18 holes and kept well together to the turn. Sixteen contestants turned in cards in the qualifying round for the Secretary's Cup, which is a handicap event. The players to qualify were: R. B. Hunt, 95, 19—76; F. P. Griffin, 98, 20—78; C. Waechter, 92, 12—79; Charles Hart, 98, 22—76; O. F. Tweedy, 106, 30—76; A. F. Konecke, 95, 16—79; T. F. Hanna, 93, 19—74; J. F. Scobie, 99, 22—77; J. R. Kirklind, 90, 15—75; J. J. Thompson, 91, 12—79; A. L. Phillips, 83, 8—75; D. F. Laughton, 97, 17—80; Capt. A. M. Biddle, 100, 20—80; A. C. Martin, 99, 18—81; W. A. Patterson, 91, 10—81; C. G. Stone, 100, 18—82.

Foursomes at Ekwanok.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 26.—Walter J. Travis and Fred Herreshoff were favorites against Hamilton Kerr of South Shore and F. A. Martin, former Vermont champion, when the foursome drew a large gallery about Ekwanok this afternoon. But the younger men gained a lead at the fifteenth, and become dormie at the next, winning the match by 2 up. It was first Kerr and then Martin who would fill the breach sometimes when both seemed to be out of it. The winner's best ball was a 71. A 74 by John F. O'Rourke, Jr., of Yale was the best individual offer of the day.

Play for Rumson Golf Title.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 26.—In the second round for the golf championship of the Rumson Country Club A. T. Dwight beat C. F. Shallcross, 2 up; J. P. Kellogg beat E. A. G. Wylie, 4 up and 2 to play; L. L. White beat Pierre A. Proal, 3 up and 2 to play; I. G. Knox beat Arthur J. McClure, 5 up. In the semi-finals L. L. White beat I. G. Knox, 2 up, and Kellogg beat Dwight, 1 up.

Ouimet to Play at Ekwanok.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 26.—As affording an excellent chance for hard practice for the amateur championship next month the open golf tournament this week on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club is expected to attract an unusually large field of players. The tournament will be the only one to be held here before the national event, which begins Aug. 31. Many State and district titleholders have entered as well as Francis Ouimet, the national open champion, and J. G. Anderson, the runner-up in the amateur event last year.

Western Golf Championship Today.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 26.—One of the classics of American golf, the Western amateur championship, will begin tomorrow forenoon on the links of the Kent Country Club. The final match of thirty-six holes will be played Saturday and there are already here more than 200 entrants, including nearly every Western amateur who during the past five years has won an important title.

Shamrock IV. Making Good Progress

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, July 26.—A wireless dispatch received here today from Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin says the America's Cup challenger Shamrock IV., which she is convoying, made a run of 189 miles Saturday. The dispatch added that there was less wind and that the sea was calmer.

Want Games Postponed.

Assuming that if a later date was chosen there would be many more entries from the schoolboy ranks, James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the committee in charge of the athletic games which will be a feature of the New York Commercial Tercentenary celebration this Fall, has taken action to postpone the games from Labor Day until Columbus Day, Oct. 12. A meeting of the Athletic Committee was held yesterday at 21 Warren Street, and a resolution adopted calling for the general committee to accept the October date instead of Sept. 7. With the schoolboys back at their studies, there is a better chance of getting them to compete than if they would have to come to the city prior to the opening of school. These games will be open to A. A. U. athletes, in addition to the Public School Athletic League, Catholic Athletic League, Church Athletic League, Intersettlement A. A., and practically every athletic organization affiliated with the A. A. U.

Carpentier Wins on Foul.

BORDEAUX, July 26.—Georges Carpentier, the French white heavyweight champion, today won the decision over Kid Jackson in the fourth round of a boxing match. Jackson was disqualified for fouling.

Dundee Defeats Hayes.

JUAREZ, July 26.—Johnny Dundee of New York won the decision over Grover Hayes of Philadelphia in a twenty-round bout here today. Hayes was knocked down in the first round and was groggy at the end of the match.

Notes of the Boxers.

The Olympic Club of Harlem starts off this week's boxing with an attractive card that should prove interesting. Three ten-round bouts will be staged. In the opening event Harlem Tommy Hopkins and Marty Brown, two lightweights of ability, will strive for the honors. Frankie Daly, a featherweight, will take on Battling Lahn of Brooklyn in the semi-final. The main attraction will see two heavyweights in action. Jim Kruger, the Southern "hope," and Bob Allen, who hails from Oklahoma, will try conclusions in a ten-round bout. Local boxers will entertain in the four and six round bouts that will precede the trio of ten-rounders.

The lightweight elimination bouts to be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow night should attract a record crowd. Young Brown, the hard hitting New York lightweight, and Young Hoffman of Maspeth, two of the sturdiest boxers at their weight, will clash. Harry Pierce of Brooklyn, whose quick victory over Joe Bedell has won him a host of admirers, will face Frankie Callahan, who recently outpointed Willie Beecher. Gene Moriarity of Lowell, Mass., the New England lightweight champion, and Al Schumaker, the fighting M. D., are included in the bill.

Manager McDonald of the New Polo A. A. has arranged a good programme for the Harlem fistic fans for Friday night. Three ten-round affairs will feature the bill. In the opening ten-round bout Johnny Burt and Buddy Ryan will exchange blows. Johnny Scummacker and Frankie Notter, two rugged lightweights, are scheduled to furnish the fireworks in the second ten-round event. The stellar event brings together two bantamweights, Battling Reddy of Harlem and Barry Hill, the former A. A. U. bantamweight champion.

NORTHMEN ATHLETES IN WARM CONTESTS

Fair Performances Mark First Annual Swedish-American and Baltic A. C. Games.

Athletes of the Northland competed on track and field in the first annual games of the Swedish-American A. C. and Baltic A. C. at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. Fair performances marked the meeting, which was comprised of thirteen events, two of which were open to Amateur Athletic Union athletes, one to members of the National Cycling Association, and the remainder closed to the Scandinavian Athletic League.

The Swedes and Norwegians engaged in a warm competition for the principal honors of the games, but at their completion the prizes had been distributed rather evenly. Finlanders broke in occasionally and drew down a prize, but the Swedes and Norwegians carried off the honors between them.

Jake Maier, formerly of the Morningside A. C., now running unattached, won the three-mile handicap open to A. A. U. athletes, starting with an allowance of 120 yards. Charles Pores, also unaffiliated, broke from scratch, and was less than five yards behind Maier at the tape. Otto Laakso, a Finn, belonging to the Kaleva A. C., drew down first prize in the novice race for A. A. U. athletes. H. Platt of the Empire City Wheelmen defeated a big field in the open bicycle race, and A. Moller, the New York A. C. man, wearing the colors of the Norwegian A. C., won the100-yard closed handicap from the half-yard mark, then finished second in the running high jump, closed to the S. A. A. L., with an actual jump of 5 feet 9 inches. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, Closed to Scandinavian Athletic League.—Won by A. Moller, Norwegian A. C., (½ yard;) George Anderson, Norwegian A. C., (2 yards,) second; Christopher G. Dahl, Norwegian A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap, Closed to Scandinavian A. A. L.—Won by F. Erickson, Swedish-American A. C., (20 feet,) with actual throw of 131 feet ½ inch; V. Holmberg, Finnish-American A. C., (22 feet,) second, with actual throw of 128 feet; M. Peterson, Swedish-American A. C., (22 feet,) third, with actual throw of 122 feet 1 inch.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Closed to Scandinavian A. A. L.—Won by V. Lind, Swedish-American A. C.; O. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., second; N. Sjorgren, Swedish-American A. C., third. Time—3:20.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap, (closed to Scandinavian-American A. L.—Won by John Sig Swenson, Norwegian A. C., (6 inches,) with actual distance of 21 feet; E. Anderson, Norwegian A. C., (12 inches,) second; S. Swenson, Norwegian A. C., (6 inches,) third. No distances announced for second or third men.

One-Mile Run, Novice, (open to Amateur Athletic Union.)—Won by Otto Laakso, Kaleva A. C.; Aksel Pajari, Kaleva A. C., second; R. Wikstrom, unattached, third. Time—4:59.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap, (closed to Scandinavian-American A. L.)—Won by Carl Nelson, Neptune A. A., (175 yards;) J. Hansen, Norwegian A. C., (275 yards,) second; Charles Ericson, Swedish-American A. C., (125 yards,) third. Time—16:17 4-5.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, scratch, closed to Scandinavian A. A. L.—Won by B. Bergstrom, Swedish-American A. C., with 23 feet; Emil Johnson, Finnish-American A. C., second, with 22 feet 5 inches; F. Erickson, Swedish-American A. C., third, with 20 feet.

One-Mile Medley Relay, handicap, closed to S. A. A. L.; first man, 880 yards; second, 220 yards; third, 440 yards; fourth, 220 yards.—Won by Norwegian A. C., (A. Miller, 1 yard; Chris G. Dahl, Jr., scratch; A. Jphansen, scratch, and Ted Eilertsen, scratch;) Norwegian A. C. second team, (27 yards,) second; Swedish-American A. C., (44 yards,) third. Time—3:48.

Running High Jump, handicap, closed to S. A. A. L.—Won by W. Winjansen, Norwegian A. C., (9 inches,) with actual jump of 5 feet 6 inches; A. Moller, Norwegian A. C., (5 inches,) second, with actual jump of 5 feet 9 inches; Sig Swenson, Norwegian A. C., (9 inches,) and K. Schwensen, Danish A. C., (9 inches,) tied for third place with 5 feet 4 inches, actual.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap, Open to Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by Jacob Maier, unattached, (120 yards;) Charles Pores, unattached, (scratch,) second; John Denelley, Irish-American A. C., (75 yards,) third. Time—15:57 2-5.

Five-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Open to National Cycling Association.—Won by H. Platt, Empire City Wheelmen, (50 yards;) William Walner, Empire City Wheelmen, (200 yards,) second; M. Rhodes, Empire City Wheelmen, (200 yards,) third. Time—15:42.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap, Open to S.-A. A. L.—Won by Tel Eilertsen, Norwegian A. C., (scratch;) O. Janson, Swedish-American A. C., (25 yards,) second; J. Pietila, Kaleva A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—3:26.

Ugly Duckling First in Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, July 26.—Ugly Duckling, owned by William Trench, carried off first honors at the regatta of the duck class of the Port Washington Yacht Club this afternoon. She crossed the finish line fifty seconds before Black Duck, owned by C. V. Willis.

BIDDLE DEFEATS GORDON.

Liberal Handicap Too Much for Yonkers Man at Engineers' Games.

Willie Gordon, the distance runner, of Yonkers, was called upon to concede too much in the way of handicap yesterday at the annual games of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers at Celtic Park. Gordon started from the back mark in the 1,000-yard handicap run with a field of thirty-five starters, with allowances ranging up to 55 yards, and the best he could do after a gritty exhibition was to finish second. Harry Biddle of the Mohawk A. C., from the forty-yard mark, was the winner.

The half-mile run, closed to Catholic Athletic League runners, resulted in a good competition. It was a handicap affair, and again showed those on the far marks accounting for the honors. A. J. Rolle, Ozanam Association, with a start of forty-eight yards, after taking the lead about half way home, made the running and in the final sprint was the best, winning by five yards. J. J. McAuly of the Knights of St. Anthony, with forty-two yards, was second, and A. Lockwood, a clubmate of the winner, was third.

A number of special events for members and their children of the promoting organization aroused interest. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by H. Lurie, unattached; P. Mayers, Jr., Irish-American A. C., second; H. Reed, Salem-Crescent A. C., third. Time—0:10 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. L. Butler, Bronx Church House, (9 yards;) R. J. Hillman, Irish-American A. C., (8 yards,) second; H. Foster, Salem-Crescent A. C., (11 yards,) third. Time—0:32 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed to Catholic Athletic League.—Won by A. J. Rolle, Ozanam Association, (48 yards;) J. J. McAuly, Knights of St. Anthony, (42 yards,) second; A. Lockwood, Ozanam Association, (23 yards,) third. Time—2:02 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by L. Goldman, Bronxdale A. C.; E. Robinson, unattached, second; S. L. Sheedy, unattached, third. Time—5:06 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. S. Biddle, Mohawk A. C., (40 yards;) W. Gordon, unattached, (scratch,) second; H. Browser, Sheridan A. C., (35 yards,) third. Time—2:16 1-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by J. Crowley, Acme Wheelmen, (15 yards;) L. Bowker, Glencoe A. C., (60 yards,) second; G. Bowker, Glencoe A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—8:17 3-5.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light, variable winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except showers in extreme w.

Utah—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Okla. and Mo.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and Tues.

Ark., Ia., N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temp.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Ohio, Mich., Wis., Minn., and Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temp.; light, variable winds.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Samuel Glass,
Samuel Levin,
Susan M Jaeger,
Thomas Villi,
George F Frawley,
Edward Madow,
Joseph Szimogla,
Max Kanter,
Roeth Blum,
Henry L Sidowsky,
Ida S Sulzer,
M L Brandt Mfg Co,
John H Kennard,
Eugene L Waldo,
Leo Moltin,
Isaac Wolf,
Benjamin Tranen,
Frederick H Mills.
Under objections:
Charles Lediard,
David Brandstein,
Louis C Newberger,
R A & C E Kugler,
Ellenbogen & Giffler.
Adjourned cases:
Jacob Wiener,
Joseph Pollock,
Fliss Bros & Jordan,

Motions:
F L Homan Co,
Paul W Weiden,
Peter G Larkins,
Fliss & Gordon,
Louis Halpert,
Merchants Motor S Co,
Louis Levussone,
Joseph Moritz,
Sturgis & Walton,
Susan Fox,
A Musica & Co, (2,)
Julius Bros & Co,
George T Frawley,
Bernstein & Greenman
L Malvin & Co,
Frank Galvin,
Adolph Fortinoff,
Joseph M Devere,
Frederick Meyer,
Meyer Goldie,
John Cassidy & Co,
Internatl Post Card Co
Fliss Bros & Gordon,
White, Van G & Co,
Louis Halpert,
H W & B D Otis,
Blodgett Razor Bl Co,
Hollins & Co,
Lathrop, Hosk & Co,
Abraham Moltz.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M.—Equity calendar. USA<B R T.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Werner<Werner.
People ex rel Gulotta<Sons of Italy.
Nielsen<Century Holding Co.
Am Condiments<Audit
Ross<CNY.
Peggs<Siegling.
Ryan<Ryan.
Waldo<Pelonsky.
Dillworth<Dillon.
People ex rel Kornbluth<First Workmens K S B Assn.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Kohring<Clifford.
Un Distillers<Steidle.
Pleasant Spg<Mattuci
Finkenberg<Lewis.
Wilensky<Wilensky.
Sheridan<Lindberg.
Speir<Botvinick.
People ex rel Geller<Waldo.
Whitehead<Whitehead
Bowen<Bowen.
People ex rel Fitzpatrick<Waldo.
Napolis<La Spina.
Robinson<McKnight.
Kennedy<Kane Con.
Beveridge<Parker Davis & Co.
McWilliams<McW'ms.
Heller<Heller.
Abrams<Abrams.
Lippman<Fanto.
Schoenberg & Co<Hall
Hemenway<Hayes.
Valentine<Maximos.
CNY<Stave Elec Co.
Quinn<Harwood.
Black<Matthew Wilson & Co.
CNY<Sonn.
In re Griffin.

Elbin<Elbin.
Geary<Con Stock Ex.
Ampel<Reibin.
Katzman<Rosenthal.
Scheiss<Scheiss.
Mulder<Mulder.
Jay<Parisi.
Dittrich<Grosner.
In re Keegan.
Schneller<Londemann.
Lawyers Surety Co<Agrault.
Pol<Celentane.
Abrams<Abrams.
Buczny<Buczny.
Pike<Am Credit.
Klatzco<Klatzco.
1st N Bk<Heinze.
Ostlett<Sonskez.
Stiebig<Stiebig.
Mayer<Lahr.
Page<Cefola.
Jarmulowsky<Cohen (2 acts.)
Bryant<Paul.
Am Bill Post Co<Springer Rlty Co.
Schlag<Dammann.
Timme<Gross.
Am Mtge<Yanitsky.
Lawrence<Hineser.
Trowbridge<Connors.
Schneller<Landemann.
Middleton<5 Av Coach
Osterhout<Duncan.
Montgomery L & W Co<Rice.
Weinstein<Weinstein.
Metrop L I<Heinze.
Bour<Bour.
Formanek<Formanek.
Pakas Co<Leslie.
Rys Co Gen<W R Grace & Co.
Stern<Stern.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Elizabeth Mahoney,
Otto Magnus,
Elizabeth Marks,
Harriet A Batjer,

Israel Michelman,
Hamilton S Gordon,
William C Page,
Herman Rosenthal.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rosner<Seneca Dist.
Schlacht<Same.
Zitzer<Same.
Wilner Mach Co<Hammond.
Ryley<Fitzpatrick.
Kurth<Stearns Co.
Hart<Kushin & Pasnick.
Civic<Bierman.
Rosenthal<Same.
Collins<Harding.
Wernick<McMullen, Snare & T Co.
Sheare<Rouch.
Freedman<Chelsea Hotel.
Levenson<Royal Ins.
Thedford Eltz Coal Co<Jackel.
Gimbel Bros<Same.
Abelson<Silberman.
Stillman, &c, Co<Fridiger.
Cohen<Woolter Mills.
Stanley HolstCo<Capital R & C Co.
Kramer<Wearforever S Co.

Steane, Hartman & Co<Mayer.
Savage<Sully.
Bowe<Ziegfeld.
Tower Mfg<Ball.
Morrell<Asciutto.
Ball Rlty Co<Enos Watkins.
Perkis<NY Life.
Brennan<Libman Con.
Landau<Webb.
Same<Same.
McCormick<White.
Hessel—Cohen.
Packard Acme Garage<Wood.
Cent Tube Co<Eagle, &c, Co.
Newman<Keiffer.
Maskell<Renn.
Simon<Rapoport.
Mareno<Salvin.
U S Tire<McCloskey.
Kramer<Wearforever.
Mabil & Co<Doelger.
Culhane<Cox.
Ginsberg<Shapiro.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Levene<7th Av. & 28th St. Realty Co.—Warren W Foster. In re Erkmeyer—Richard J. D. Keating. Kornahrens<Kornahrens—Francis W. Pollock.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Ignatz Fischer<Morris Mandelskorn—Herbert J. Goodwin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Maddox, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Mari<Mari.
In re Buffum Est.
In re Buffum.
In re Robinson & Winthrop Sts.
Tarkus et al<Gluckin.
Guinsberg<Lang.
In re Henson.
Escarza<Adams.
Hall<Hall, (2 acts.)
Agar & Co<Sanity Utensils.
McCunn<Keogh.
Friedman<Friedman.
Donza<Donza.
Waldman<Waldman.
Storch<Storch.
Hayes<Smith & Sons.
Schmitt<Rockville Cen Holding.
Krauder<same.
Mansfield<Fronn, (2 acts.)
Adams<Garbasky.
Carroll<McNaul Boiler.
Irate<Hazel.
Carloni<Turner & B.
Rof<Nozeach.
Gross<Epstein.
Durward<King.
Mulligan<Franck.
Beretsky<Edgar Imp.
Cullen<Thompson et al
Hartig<Sikera R'lty.
Aquino<Ten House D.
Rinze<Rinze.
Lieberman<Kalmanno et al.
Met Tobacco Co<Selignon.
Hagarty<Moyks et al.
Perrott<N Y & L I T
La Salat<Schnurr.
Graves<Rocking.
Kittle et al<Bellw'd.

Hudtwalker, &c<Kisenberger.
Scheffield<Merstaller.
Tax Lien Co of N Y<Kockerblis.
SNY<Highground D'y.
In re Yaverbaum.
Schelenhoff<Schelenhoff.
S B Ry et al<Mass et al.
Hamilton Trust Co<Dickerson et al.
Beach<Steilen.
Reed<Eddy-Peruvian Co.
In re Pansztis.
Duryea<Auerbach et al.
CNY<Richmond.
People ex rel Donlon<Donlon et al.
CNY<Hogan et al.
Haffs<Tyler.
Rapp<Keese et al.
Terrkey<Terrkey.
Record Holding Co<Risch.
Handel et al<Meyer.
Nevins<Chambers.
In re Maron Co.
Same.
Equitable Trust Co<Jenkins et al.
Meier<Lechtman.
Dime S B'k of B'klyn<Coffin et al.
Owen<Owen.
Zovnin<Roodintzky.
Cook or Koch<Kusch.
Daniel Buhre & Co<McMullen et al.
Goldberg<Kass et al.
McCombrie<same.
Bartel<Zechmeister.
Kast<Hoeffling.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
James Douglass,
Annie Hansman,
Charlotte Endlich,
Christina Roth.
Administration of:
Peter Shaljian.
Acctg. in ests.:
Fannie Stowell.

Fred'k Striekridt,
Sol Marks,
Charles Schermacher.
Ests. of:
Alice McLean,
John O'Connor,
Elsie Bosch,
Chaskel Whinblat,
Henry E. Khake.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of Henry Alexander.

County Court.

CIVIL.—Recess.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to July 28.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.

Probate of wills:
William H. Morris,
Sarah J. Flandreau,
Franklin P. Mills.

Henry R. May,
Daniel B. Stafford,
Catherine Day.

Woolen Company to Liquidate.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 26.—With the idea of liquidation and possibly reorganizing at some future time, the Nashville Woolen Mills Company has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The assets of the company are placed at $214,000 and liabilities $90,085.

MANHATTAN FARM LAND.

Plenty of It Advertised for Sale Along the East River in 1746.

Good farm land and salt meadows bordering the East River were advertised for sale in The New York Weekly Post Boy on March 17, 1746. The property called Leendert's Land, a portion of which was recommended as serviceable for tanners and gardeners, is now covered with tenement houses on the lower east side in the vicinity of Stanton and East Houston Streets and Avenue A. The Kipsborough farm was evidently just below Kips Bay, at Thirty-fourth Street and the East River, although it would be nearer three than two miles beyond the city limits at that time. The notice, which is interesting as recalling changed conditions, is:

"To be Sold. The following Lots of Land and Meadow, viz. One Lot of Land adjoining to Kipsborough, and fronting the King's Highway, having a very convenient Landing on the East River, being about two Miles out of Town, very commodious for a Gentlemen's Country Seat or Farmer, containing One Hundred and Thirty-one Acres; to which belongs a Swamp stored with Wood, which if cleared may be made good Meadow-Land; with a convenient Landing to the East-River. Also one other Lot of Land lying about a Mile out of Town, containing near Forty-six Acres of good Land, some Part cleared and the rest well stock'd with Timber and Fire-wood, being one Half of a Lot of Land commonly called Leendert's-Land, which is to be laid out into Lots of five or six Acres, as the Purchasers shall agree, some Part of it being very fit for Tanners, Curriers & Gardeners. Also one Lot of very good Salt Meadow, containing upwards of Sixteen Acres, adjoining to the said Leendert's Land. An indisputable Title will be given by Anna Pritchard, living at the Widow Brevoort's, near the French Church. Any Person inclinable to purchase the Whole or any Part, may apply to the said Anna, and know the Conditions of Sale."

Farewell to Dr. Levin.

Nathan Straus will act as Chairman at a farewell meeting arranged for Dr. Schmarya Levin of the Zionist Actions Comite of Berlin at the National Theatre in Houston Street, this evening. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Levin, Samuel Strauss, Joseph Barondess, and Louis Lipsky. Dr. Levin will speak on "The Revival of the Hebrew Language" and "The Growth of Jewish Influence in Palestine."

Chas. E. Russell to Sail.

Charles Edward Russell, the Socialist nominee for United States Senator, arrived at the Hotel Broztell yesterday from a lecturing tour through the Western States, and will sail tomorrow on the Holland-American liner Ryndam for his annual trip to Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Russell.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1069 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.; Albany Model Co.; Mr. Finkelstein, Fall dresses; 15 E. 26th.
ALBIA, Iowa—J. Strasburger, general mdse.; Cumberland.
ATHENS—Zenner Co., T. W. Craig, jobs, laces; 1,270 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kahn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants', children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. T. McWheeney, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Gans Bros.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Wallick's.
BERWICK—Berwick Stores Co.; O. A. Peter, dry goods; W. C. Garrison, general mdse.; 16 E. 33.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. R. Gardner, laces, ribbons; F. J. Ball, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
BOISE, Idaho—G. A. Anderson Co.; G. A. Anderson, general mdse.; Mrs. M. Costolo, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Kaufman, millinery; 33 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Golding, jobs ladies' waists, house dresses, kimonos; Miss Hutchins, jobs muslin underwear, silk petticoats; Miss Finn, jobs ladies' coats, suits, dresses; Miss Dreyer, jobs infants' wear; Mr. Watters, gen'l mdse.; 51 Union Sq.
BROOKFIELD—M. Mellon Co.; J. C. Halliburton, dry goods; 13 S. 22; Somerset.
BUFFALO—S. H. Dickinson, cloaks, suits; Claridge.
BUHL, Idaho—Golden Rule Syndicate; Mrs. Tillery, ladies' wear; Somerset.
CHICAGO—Rothchild & Co.; C. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; Mr. Dauman, boys' outfittings; Mr. Newbert, children's coats, dresses; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Wilkin & Wolf; A. Wolf, carpets; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Gumbiner Bros.; I. Gumbiner, shirts, hosiery; 116 W. 32d, Room 1,602.
CHICAGO—French Dress Co.; A. Haas, Fall dresses, skirts, petticoats; 43 W. 27th.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; G. Dykes, linens; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—American Silk Co.; E. A. Stevens, silks; Martinique.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Weathered, costumes; 104 Worth.
CLEVELAND—Addison Cloak Co.; B. W. Korach, coats, suits, furs; R. Cony, dresses, waists, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; H. M. Marase, silks, dress goods; 37 W. 26th.
DALLAS—Goldschmid's D. G. Co.; Miss O. M. Millerick, suits, coats, dresses; 1,133 Broadway; McAlpin.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; J. H. Poythress, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 19 E. 24th.
DES MOINES—Wilkins Bros. Co.; F. B. Dallas, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mayhew, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleason, hats; 8 Washington Place; Navarre.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store D. G. Co.; Mr. Kaufman, ladies' ready-to-wear, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.
FORT WAYNE—John Stillman; H. Holfstodter, millinery; 15 E. 26.
GUTHRIE, Okla.—F. O. Lutz D. G. Co.; F. W. Lutz, domestics, millinery, ribbons; Somerset.
HONESDALE—Katz Bros.; E. A. Katz, furn. goods; J. Katz, dry goods; 45 E. 17.
HUNTINGTON—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; W. L. Keller, laces; 1,270 Broadway.
IDAHO FALLS—Golden Rule Syndicate; G. H. Samsel, general mdse.; Somerset.
INDIANAPOLIS—Bliss-Swain Store; J. G. Kirkwood, clothing, furn. goods; Broztel.
ITHACA—A. R. Sawyer Co.; H. L. Weles, dry goods; 621 B'way; Grand.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; S. Siegel, jobs men's shirts; 15 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—John Taylor Dry Goods Co.; J. Forbes, linens, quilts; C. Walker, white goods; C. H. Smith, waists; 200 5th Av.
LAS VEGAS, N. M.—E. Rosenwald & Son; D. E. Rosenwald, notions, ladies' garments; 39 West 32d.
LITTLE ROCK—Doyle-Kidd Dry Goods Co.; T. N. Doyle, Jr., dry goods; H. J. Lensing, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Mellon Co.; M. D. Scott, waists, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 13 E. 22.
OMAHA—Thomas, Kilpatrick Co.; Mrs. J. L. Jones, cloaks, suits; Miss Okey, waists; Miss M. McArdle, skirts; 220 5 Av.
ONTARIO, Ore.—Golden Rule Syndicate; C. H. Barnett, general mdse.; Somerset.
ORANGE, Texas—Hodge's Mercantile Co.; Miss L. Stephens, ladies' wear; Martinique.
PALESTINE, Texas—Hodge's Dry Goods Co.; D. M. Hodge, general merchandise; Miss D. Brazleton, ladies' wear; Miss Harvey, infants' wear; Martinique.
PARSONS, Kan.—W. Strasburger, general mdse.; I. A. Garland, dry goods; Cumberland.
PETOSKY, Mich.—M. C. Arthur, golfine, corduroy, Tam o'Shanters; 1,761 Broadway.
PLAINVIEW, Texas—Richards Bros. & Collier; T. E. Richards, ladies' ready to wear garments, millinery; 170 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; C. F. Wiley, embroideries; F. F. Harker, dry goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Fleischner, Mayer & Co.; F. C. Steinkamp, general mdse.; 40 Leonard; Flanders.
QUINCY—Reibs; J. J. Reib, suits, coats, dresses, waists, skirts; 353 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Ind.—Adam H. Bartel Co.; J. H. Saylor, domestics, silks, linens; 43 Leonard.
SACRAMENTO—Hale Bros.; J. J. Davy, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 50 Union Square.
SALINA, Kan.—Bulkley D. G. Co.; Mrs. Hershberger, ladies' wear; Somerset.
SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; A. Rosenbloom, basement dept.; Mrs. J. J. McCann, cloaks, suits, waists; 60 W. 33d.
SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; E. Danguin, dress goods, silks; 320 Church.
SAN ANTONIO—M. Holff & Bro.; E. Oppenheimer, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN DIEGO—The Leader; A. Blumberg, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Lauter & Karsky Co.; N. Lauter, notions, fancy goods, jewelry; Wallick's.
SCRANTON—Rosenberg Bros.; S. S. Rosenberg, clothing, furn. goods; St. Denis.
SEATTLE—Frederick & Nelson; C. M. Youle, furnishing goods; 450 4th Av.
SELMA—Eliasberg & Bros. Merc. Co.; E. D. Eliasberg, notions; L. Eliasberg, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
SHAWNEE, Okla.—Mammoth Dept. Store; P. N. Stuart, ready-to-wear; Mrs. E. Golden, waists; 43 West 27th; Great Northern.
SOUTH BEND—J. Chess Ellsworth; C. M. Valentine, general mdse.; 320 Church.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Kahn's; G. Kahn, skirts, silk dresses; 15 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Garland's; Miss L. Frank, cloaks; Miss J. Heinsman, suits; 15 East 26th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Steinberg's; Miss C. Ryan, cloaks, suits, dresses; Wellington.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; A. Steedman, linens, hdkfs.; 258 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Carlton-Ferguson Co.; H. W. Mendenhall, hosiery, underwear; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Legrone, dress goods, silks; 71 West 23d.
ST. PAUL—Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Co.; F. J. Metger, ladies' hosiery, underwear; 17 E. 22d.
TEXARKANA, Ark.—O'Dwyer & Ahern Co.; R. J. O'Dwyer, domestics, hosiery, gloves; Miss N. D. McCoy, ladies' hosiery; 258 Church.
THREE FORKS, Mon.—Golden Rule Syndicate; L. B. Murphy, general mdse.; Somerset.
TORONTO—T. Eaton Co.; Mr. Baruch, Summer house dresses, children's dresses; Mr. Roy, middies, dressing sacques; 45 E. 17th.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; G. F. Jackson, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 19 E. 24th.
WEST POINT, Ga.—J. J. Hagerdorn Co.; P. Hagerdorn, general mdse.; Cumberland.

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMAN FOR IMPORTED LINE OF WHITE GOODS AND COLORED COTTON NOVELTIES; ESTABLISHED TRADE GIVEN TO RIGHT PARTY; STRICTLY COMMISSION; NO OBJECTION TO HANDLING OTHER LINES. ADDRESS IMPORTER, X 334 TIMES ANNEX.

CONTRACTORS.
Those making their own styles, serge dresses not over $3, and silk dresses not over $6.50; quantity lines wanted immediately. Address K 321 Times Downtown.

FOR RENT for four months, loft, including plant of 35 Singer machines; also specials; excellent location, Bronx; also fixtures; everything ready to work. X 338 Times Annex.

We are open for quantities of cheap wool dresses from $3 to $5; also silks up to $6.75; ready to place large orders. Address A. W., 136 Times Downtown.

3,300 LADIES' AND MISSES' last season Winter coats; average cost $8; will close out lot $2.60 net. D. Mann, 366 5th Av. Telephone 275 Greeley.

PEAU DE CINE; strong line for the cutting up trade of Cleveland, Ohio; must be right. Louis Mielziner, 1,013 Oregon Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

200 dozen children's wash dresses, 6 to 14, new tunic effects, to close out cheap. Friedman, Kahn & Co., 50 West Houston.

SUMMER DRESSES.—We have 500 Summer dresses to close out, all Russian tunics, at $1.25. Gold Dress Co., 48 West 22d.

JOBBER, open for serge dresses, $3.50 to $4.75; must be snappy styles; buying quantities. G 20 Times Annex.

JOBBER wants manufacturer of ladies' suits to share loft; will supply plenty of work; cheap rent. S 104 Times.

SUITS—Have U. S. Serge Redingote Suit, 45 in. long, yoke skirt, for $8.75. M. Kananack, 24 W. 17th St.

I WANT LINE TO SELL DRY GOODS trade in connection with laces; Denver to Coast. L 10 Times.

JOBBER IS READY to look at samples of silk waists. Write for appointment. X 325 Times Annex.

Looking at Fall line of dresses and waists at popular prices. Call 8th floor, 132 West 21st St.

Jobber looking at silk waists for Fall. Call with samples, 39-47 West 19th St., third floor.

Jobber open for silk & cloth dresses. Tenth floor, 118 West 29th St.

SALESMEN.—Strong; popular priced new line of suits, underskirts, South; also party for Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, &c.; only those with big following need apply; exceptional opportunity. L 9 Times.

SALESMAN—City, by Broadway importing flower and fancy feather house; must have millinery experience; excellent opportunity; confidential. Address Box K 367 Times Downtown.

Salesmen with large acquaintance for well-known line of women's neckwear, boudoir caps, &c., for Middle and far West; commission. Box X 321 Times Annex.

Dresses Wanted

The Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., are open for large quantities cotton dresses. Originally priced up to $36. Must be desirable styles and materials. Price must be low—spot cash.

Samples or 'phone Rosenbaum Co., 120 West 32d St., Monday, July 27th, 9 to 11 A. M.

SUPREME
Mandel Laces
in Fashion and Values
MAX MANDEL
39-47 West 19th Street

GIRDLES---BELTS
Newest Silks. Prettiest Styles.
Right Prices.
SLOTE & SCHAFFER,
"The Belt House of N. Y.," 49-53 East 21st.

PATTERN HATS FOR THE TRADE
PRICES NEW TO FIFTH AVENUE.
ARTHUR LINDAU,
500 Fifth Avenue, at 42d Street.

A LABOR SAVER
FOR MANUFACTURERS
who lay up cloth in big lots.
Shuttle Machine Co., 18 E. 17th St.

J. B. ORKIN,
21 WEST 34TH.
Will look at suits Monday and Tuesday; coats Wednesday and Thursday; skirts Friday.

ROBBINS BROTHERS
Wholesale Distributors
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Mattings.
427-429 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSIGNEE SALE,
In the matter of the assignment of
L. M. Bonnet Co., Inc.,
a domestic corporation,
To Arthur B. Kelly,
for the benefit of creditors,
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction,
on Thursday, July 30th, 1914,
at 11 o'clock,
on premises,
30 Greenwich Avenue, Borough of Manhattan,

All the property of the above, consisting of: Feather down, colored and white feathers, bags and burlap, pillows, ticking, paper and twine, machinery and fixtures, consisting of down machine for separating down, renovating and kell dust machine, 15 horse power motor, blowers, feather crusher, pillow brushing machine, scales, safe, desk, Underwood typewriter, other fixtures, and display racks,

by order of
ARTHUR B. KELLY,
Assignee.

WM. S. EVANS, Attorney for Assignee, 40 Cedar St., City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,126. Tel. 6911, 6912 Barclay.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 1, 1914.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, for furnishing hay will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, August 1, 1914. Deliveries to be made during the period October 1, 1914—June 30, 1915. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application to the Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., June 30, 1914. To whom it may concern: Whereas navigation is obstructed and endangered by the wreck of the barge Bombay in Nantucket Sound, Mass., notice is hereby given that unless otherwise removed within thirty days, it will be removed by the United States under authority of law. Sealed proposals for its removal will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, July 30, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. JOHN MILLIS, Col., Engrs.

Laces and Embroideries

THIRD ANNUAL

Pre-Inventory Trade Sale

is now in progress at the salesrooms of

Einstein-Wolff Company

and affiliated concerns

Broadway, cor. 25th St. Opposite Madison Sq.

Embroideries on voiles, crepes and fancy cloths; laces (including Orientals in all widths), neckwear and rufflings; foreign and domestic handkerchiefs, plain and initialed, in immense assortments.

Every possible advantage afforded by present commercial and manufacturing conditions has been employed to secure notable values for this sale.

FAVORS and NOVELTIES

10,000 varieties displayed on one floor in our cool, well ventilated and conveniently located store. All the latest importations to cover the requirements of the various seasons—all good sellers. A large stock on hand enables us to fill wholesale orders promptly.

Some of the lines Displayed	Hallowe'en Thanksgiving Christmas New Year's	Fancy Boxes. Comic China. Tricks. Jokes. Handkerchief Boxes. Card Party Prizes.	Celluloid Novelties. Paper Decorations. Paper Hats. Tree Trimmings. Birthday Favors.	Noise Makers, Candles, Dinner Cards, Pencils, Charms.

B. SHACKMAN & CO.
906-908 Broadway, Bet. 20th and 21st Sts.
"The Largest Favor and Novelty House in the World."

FIVE & TEN CENT EXCHANGE
10-16 West 20th St., N. Y.

300 Lines on Display, all Carefully Selected by Experts

5, 10, 25c up to $1.00

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
Tomorrow, Tuesday, July 28th, 1914,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms,
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High-Grade Stock of
Gents' Furnishings

Being the entire stock of W. P. ANDREWS CO., Inc., retiring, of 62 Church St., and removed for convenience of sale. Comprising Arrow, Cluett, E. & W. Negligee, Silk and Pleated Shirts, 1,000 dozen Arrow Brand Collars, Root's Tivoli, Glastenbury, Stuttgarts, B. V. D., Del Park Underwear, and Union Suits in Wool, Silk, Merino and Balbriggan, Silk, Lisle and Cashmere Half Hose, Men's Wool and Worsted Sweaters, Fowne's, Adler's, and Dent's Kid, Suede and Silk Gloves, high-grade line of Suspenders, and Belts, Silk Neckwear, Seal Packerchief and Linen Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Canes and Hats and Caps.

Also a Line of LADIES' FURNISHINGS
as Ladies' Waists, Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats, Neckwear, Skirts and Children's Rompers, 1,000 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs and 2,000 dozen yards of Laces and Embroideries, Domestic and Dress Goods; also
25 Cases of Millinery Jet Ornaments as Buckles, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSIGNEE SALE
in the matter of the assignment of
Adolph Slomowitz,
Abram Bennett & Harry Bennett,
trading as the Scottish Raincoat Company,
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction
on Friday, August 7th, at 10:30 A. M.,
ON PREMISES,
39 East 20th Street, N. Y. C.,
MERCHANDISE, FIXTURES AND MACHINERY,
consisting of

Raincoats, Bombazines, Coat Capes, Ladies' Raincoats, Men's and Boys' Coats, and Ladies' Cloaks; also large line of Rubberized Fabrics, Silks, Satins, Linings, Trimmings, Silks, and Cloakings; Machinery, Fixtures consisting of Singer Machines, Individual Motors, Electric Cutting Machines, Cutting Tables, Safe, Typewriter Desks, &c. By order of

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Assignee.
WM. C. ROSENBERG, Attorney for Assignee, Singer Bldg., City.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Suite 2,126, Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 6911, 6912 Barclay.

Samuel Vorzimer and David Shapiro, auctioneers, sell Japanese high-grade art goods and bric-a-brac evenings, July 27 to Aug. 1. Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

MERCHANDISE.

ASSIGNEE SALE.
In the matter of the assignment of
Satz & Burman.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.
Sells Monday, August 10th, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M.
At No. 15 Mercer St.,
assets of Satz & Burman,
consisting of:

Raincoats, bombazines, coat capes, ladies' raincoats, men's and boys' coats and hats, also linings, buckrams, rubberized materials, remnants, findings, and buttons.

By order of
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Assignee.
WM. C. ROSENBERG,
Attorney for Assignee,
Singer Bldg., N. Y. C.
SAMUEL MARX,
Auctioneer,
Suite 2,126,
Woolworth Bldg.
Tel. 6911, 6912, Barclay.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
On Thursday, July 30, at 10:30 A. M.,
The Entire Manufacturers' Stock of
GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., Retiring,
On premises, 22 West 21st St., New York.
$25,000 Stock of
Silks & Velvets
LACES & EMBROIDERIES,
WOOLENS & TRIMMINGS,
Mostly in original pieces.
Wait for this sale. Particulars later.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

TAKE NOTICE THAT BY VIRTUE OF A lien or claim held by the undersigned, Georgia-Florida Lumber Company, against the following described property, to wit: Ten (10) shares of the capital stock of the German Savings and Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and fifty (50) shares of the capital stock of the American Structural Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, issued to and standing in the name of Thomas McNally, and now in its possession, it will sell said property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien or claim, through its brokers, Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of that day, and apply the proceeds of said sale, after deducting the costs and expenses thereof, to the payment of its lien or claim thereon.

Dated July 13, 1914.
GEORGIA-FLORIDA LUMBER CO.,
by WM. A. PARKE, Treasurer,
Lienor.
COOMBS & WILSON, Attorneys for Lienor, 260 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
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MANHATTAN LACE COMPANY,
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FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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Arnstaedt & Co., Importers & Com. Mchts. 104-112 E. 25th. Broadcloths, Men's & Women's Wear.

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Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N. Y.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Something more than a mere crumb of comfort can be found in the adversity of last week's stock market decline. A downward movement which began in disappointment over the expected terms of the rate decision and in concern regarding the position of some of our railroads developed into a severe break because of heavy foreign selling prompted by the fear of a war in Europe growing out of the ultimatum sent four days ago by Austria to Servia. There was thus forced upon us a good deal of discounting of what there was unfavorable in our own situation, and the decline was apparently carried to a level at which home influences ceased to be an active adverse factor in the shaping of prices. With the fear of a European conflict at least postponed and quite possibly done away with, the market will be by reason of this latest decline in all the better position to reflect the favorable elements in the outlook here. The acutely disturbing influence of the fear of war in Europe served to intensify the uneasiness which the market was feeling over the discomforts of the railroad situation, and for a time made that seem a more important factor than it now appears to have been. Looking back over last week's market, particularly in the light of the sharp upturn on Saturday, which seemed to be something more than a week-end covering movement, it would appear that the fundamental position of the market was much sounder than was evident when the downward movement was in progress.

The general level of quotations fell to a new low point for the year, but the net decline for the week in the average of fifty leading issues was only 1.57 points. That, it is true, is a substantial fall, but it appears small when contrasted with what happened in the European stock markets. Indeed, the surprise is that our market did as well as it did at a time when demoralization seized upon the bourses of Europe. The fact that the loss was no greater indicated considerable power of resistance. How great was the stress under which the European markets labored is very strikingly shown in what happened in the chief Governmental issues on Friday and Saturday. French rentes in those two days fell no less than three points and British consols about two points, with heavier losses in the securities of some of the countries weaker financially than those two. Alongside such a movement the loss in our own market was small.

It cannot be regarded as strange that our market made such a showing, for it had long seemed that it was more than usually well liquidated, and lately there was created a short position which added further to the strength of the market's technical position. If recent railroad receiverships and the lesser embarrassments with which some other roads are contending were a true reflection of the business situation as a whole, the positions of the stock market and of the country at large would be far different from what they are. These railroad embarrassments are not the product of severe declines in traffic and of a generally weakened industrial situation. They flow rather from the effects of readjustments which perhaps in some instances at least have been unfairly forced upon the railroads, but which have brought discomfort to them out of proportion to the setback which the business of the country at large has suffered. This, of course, does not change the misfortune of the matter so far as concerns the holders of the securities of the particular railroads most affected by the course events have taken, but it does call for care against drawing too wide inferences from these railroad receiverships and other railway embarrassments.

Railroads no more than other undertakings can hope to escape the consequences of bad or poor management. They cannot even hope to escape the results of the honest and well-intentioned mistakes of which there is bound to be a certain number in the management of the railways as in other business enterprises. Those roads that have made such mistakes in the past were made thereby less able to stand the strain to which all the railroads of the country have been subjected in greater or less degree through the rise in the cost of operation and the difficulty of readjusting rates to meet increased costs. Very soon now the Commerce Commission is expected to decide the question whether or not the railroads as a whole, speaking of the Eastern section of the country, are entitled to higher rates than those which they are now charging. For many weeks this decision had been awaited, and it was felt to be almost a certainty when last week opened that the decision would be made known before the week ended, but this expectation was not borne out. The forecast of the decision published a week ago caused a good deal of disappointment, but during the week rumor busied itself with suggestions that the revision to which the decision was apparently being subjected would make it more favorable to the railroads. Be that as it may, the point which it is here desired to emphasize is that the mishaps which are occurring in the railroad world are typical only of the railroad situation and not of the business situation as a whole.

It is not intended to suggest that maufacturing and commerce generally could escape ill effects from a too harsh Governmental attitude toward the railroads. Industry would inevitably suffer from anything which seriously handicapped the railroads, but a situation which could be adjusted by action of the Government, such as a realignment of rates, is a far less vital matter than would be severe trade depression which had its origin in exhaustion of the country's buying power and in the after effects of a period of expansion. Surely, we have been passing through no such time. There is absent from the situation one of the chief causes of industrial depression, namely, overproduction. Throughout the length and breadth of the country the effort this long time past of merchants in all lines and of manufacturers has been to keep commitments close to the level of current demands. Building long has been slack, and there has been no new construction of railways, no additions on a large scale to manufacturing capacity, none, in fact, of the elements of ill-considered or too hasty expansion which bring the inevitable result of reaction and depression. We face the penalty of no such mistakes for the simple reason that no such mistakes have been made in the recent past.

Readjustment has been under way in several important directions, and the influence of this must not be confounded with the effect which is produced as a result of overextension in production. Recovery from the former can be much more rapid than from the latter, and the immediate situation suggests that recovery is far more than a mere possibility. Nor has the likelihood of an expansion in trade in response to the favorable fundamental factors in the situation, chief among them the crop results, actual and promised, been lessened by the uncomfortable financial incidents of last week. The filing of the Government suit against the New Haven, the abandonment of the proposed plan for the reorganization of the Rock Island companies, the problem with which the Missouri Pacific and its allied roads, in one quarter, and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, in another, are contending, lessen not at all the prospect of a large increase in traffic through the movement to market of crops which promise to be the largest the country has ever raised, nor do they lessen the benefits which the country is sure to derive from the probable sale abroad of an unusually large surplus of farm products.

One hears the argument advanced that the fact that a number of railroads have been brought to serious embarrassment at a time when trade is by no means in a gravely depressed state gives all the more serious aspect to these railroad misfortunes. But that view loses sight of the point which has heretofore been emphasized—if the railroad situation can be set right by a rate readjustment or by any similar process, the means are at hand to bring an early and an important change for the better. That would not be true if all trade were languishing and the volume of available traffic was at a minimum.

What the railroads need today fully as much as they need any rate increase is assurance that they are to be regulated in a manner which will safeguard their credit and encourage the continued investment of capital in them. If it is true that the Commerce Commission's report of its findings in the rate case is being recast in a way to include reassurances to the railroads in the place of an unfriendly criticism that fact might well prove more important than any bare change in the proportion of the prayed-for increase in rates which the commission may decide to allow to the railroads. The effect of the decision upon the attitude of investors toward railroad securities will be a hardly less important matter than the immediate change which the expected readjustment in rates will make in the revenues of the railways. Inevitably, if the railroads are to be left in private hands, they must be able to show surplus earnings sufficient to continue to attract to them the capital which they are constantly needing to keep pace with the growing demands for transportation facilities. This country is still far from the time when it will not have to give thought to providing the increased railroad facilities, without which the increase in trade of which the country is capable will be greatly handicapped. If that surplus of earnings can be obtained on the basis of present rates through the introduction of new economies or through readjustments other than direct increases in traffic charges so much the better. The country cannot, however, for its own sake, even if the companies themselves be not considered in the matter at all, restrict the railroads to an inadequate margin of earnings.

The week closed with a recovery from the lowest prices reached in this market, but abroad the Bourses ended the week in a most dejected state. The fear of war was upon them, and that fear was so grave a one as to supplant for the time being all other market considerations. The selling of foreign securities in this market was the chief explanation for the rise in exchange rates to a level which caused a renewal of the gold export movement, and we are thus once again engaged in the process of lessening our debts to Europe and making settlement in gold. We have done that to an unusual extent the past two years, but our position has thereby been strengthened and not weakened. The gold which we have lost we have easily been able to spare. It is expected that considerable further shipments will be made this week, two engagements having been made on Saturday for shipment by tomorrow's steamer, but the gold outflow at this time is not likely to continue any longer than Europe remains a seller of our securities.

UNLOADING IN BERLIN.

Banks Buy Securities Dumped by Panic-Stricken Investors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26.—A week of extreme tension on the Boerse ended with two panicky days, in which the public rushed to unload holdings under fear of the outbreak of a war which might involve all Europe. The banks intervened in the market and bought the securities in which they were most interested, but this had but slight effect.

It is worthy of note, however, that at the low figures stocks were bought on a fairly large scale, and the belief was expressed that the situation did not call for the extreme pessimism in which the market has been indulging. At the same time it must be remembered that Germany's financial interests are closely allied with those of Austria, a fact which is suggested in the large number of Austro-Hungarian securities officially listed in Germany. There are no fewer than 110 such issues.

One immediate result of the anxiety which the strain caused was a stiffening of money rates.

Severe losses were suffered by both Canadian Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio. The former ended the week with a net loss of 8¾ points, and the later lost 7½ points.

WAR SLUMP IN PARIS.

Panicky Conditions Prevalent—Big Drop in Bank Stocks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—While President Poincaré and Premier Viviani were cruising, the leading operators of the Bourse off on Summer holiday trips, and the interest of Paris absorbed in the Caillaux trial, the Austrian ultimatum to Servia came like a thunderbolt, recalling the Agadir stroke. From the opening of trading on Friday till the close of the week panicky conditions prevailed on the Bourse. These were brought about, in the first instance, by heavy selling by a speculative house with Austrian connections, and well remembered for its participation in the most successful bear campaign conducted on the eve of the war in the Balkans.

In spite of the Coulisse closing its rentes department and of the agents de change refusing selling commitments wherever possible, rentes closed yesterday at their bottom price of 78, and the new 3½ per cents. fell to 86, a decline of 5 points under the price at which they were subscribed on July 7. A week ago they were still selling at 91. The fall in French bank stocks and in Rios exceeded 10 per cent.; Russian and Ottoman public bonds lost over 2 points and Servian issues 6 points.

The whole Bourse has been seized with the fear of a possible war involving all Europe, a possibility so appalling that the market has no courage with which to meet it. The approach of the settlement at the close of the month is dreaded because of the strain which has been put upon traders.

LONDON PRICES TUMBLE.

Worst Decline Experienced in a Generation—Discount Rate Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The Stock Exchange experienced yesterday the worst fall in prices in a generation as a result of the extremely grave state of the relations of the powers in respect to the Austro-Servian crisis. Following the lead of the Continental Bourses, all parts of the Stock Exchange here were acutely depressed. There was heavy selling pressure and panicky conditions prevailed.

Consols fell 1½ points to 73½, South Eastern deferred dropped 2¾ points, Canadian Pacific 4½, the new Belgian bonds 2, the Brazilian issue of 1913 1¼, Brazilian Traction 4, Peru preference 3½, Rio Tinto 2⅞, and Russian 5s 2 points.

The money market was also very adversely affected by the extreme anxiety caused by the situation which has developed in European relations. The discount rate was raised to 3 per cent. for the purpose of limiting business. Indeed, in view of the rates recently prevailing, this figure is regarded as prohibitive. Bankers have restricted loans, and a good deal of borrowing was done at the Bank of England.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 20	89	88½	87⅝	86⅞
July 21	..	..	88⅝	88
July 22	..	..	89½	88⅜
July 23	..	..	90¼	89⅞
July 24	..	..	91⅜	90¼
July 25	..	..	92⅛	91¾
Week's range	89	88½	92⅛	86⅞

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 20	79¾	79	79⅞	78¼	82⅛	81⅛
July 21	80⅝	79⅜	80⅞	79¼	83¼	82¼
July 22	81⅝	79⅞	80⅞	79⅜	83⅞	82⅝
July 23	83	81⅝	81⅞	80⅜	84⅜	83⅜
July 24	82⅝	82	82⅝	81⅝	84⅝	83⅜
July 25	84⅜	83	83¾	82⅛	86⅜	84⅞
Week's range	84⅜	79	83¾	78¼	86⅜	81⅛

CORN.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 20	70¼	69⅞	67½	66⅜	56⅛	56
July 21	70⅝	70¼	68⅜	67⅜	57¼	56⅛
July 22	71	70¼	68⅞	67⅞	57⅝	56⅞
July 23	73¼	71	70	68⅝	60¼	58¼
July 24	72⅝	71⅜	69⅞	68⅝	60¼	58⅞
July 25	73	72½	69⅝	68⅝	59⅞	59⅛
Week's range	73¼	69⅞	70	66⅜	60¼	56

OATS.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 20	37	36⅜	35⅛	34⅜	36⅛	36
July 21	37⅛	36⅜	35⅝	35⅛	37	36⅛
July 22	37	36⅜	35⅝	35⅛	36⅞	36⅛
July 23	37⅜	37	36	35½	37⅜	36⅞
July 24	37⅝	37	36	35⅛	37⅝	37
July 25	37⅛	36⅞	36	35⅛	37⅛	37
Week's range	37⅝	36⅜	36⅛	34⅜	37⅝	36

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 20	10.32	10.20	10.32	10.25
July 21	10.22	10.12	10.25	10.12
July 22	10.15	10.07	10.20	10.12
July 23	10.15	10.10	10.20	10.15
July 24	10.10	9.82	10.15	9.90
July 25	9.90	9.82	9.95	9.92
Week's range	10.32	9.82	10.32	9.90

RIBS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 20	12.07	11.95	11.62	11.52
July 21	12.07	11.85	11.55	11.42
July 22	11.95	11.90	11.50	11.47
July 23	12.00	11.90	11.50	11.45
July 24	11.95	11.70	11.47	11.20
July 25	11.82	11.75	11.35	11.32
Week's range	12.07	11.70	11.62	11.20

PORK.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 20	21.40	21.10
July 21	21.17	21.00
July 22	21.00	20.50
July 23	20.87	20.65
July 24	20.75	20.05
July 25	20.35	20.10
Week's range	21.40	20.05

COTTON.

	July High.	July Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 20	12.38	12.22	12.33	12.19	12.52	12.39
July 21	12.40	12.38	12.41	12.30	12.59	12.45
July 22	12.48	12.36	12.37	12.28	12.53	12.44
July 23	12.48	12.28	12.41	12.22	12.59	12.39
July 24	12.48	12.40	12.40	12.26	12.57	12.46
July 25	12.28	12.19	12.15	12.05	12.25	12.23
Week's range	12.48	12.19	12.41	12.05	12.59	12.23

SOME REASON FOR PIECEMEAL BUYING

Its Origin Was the Retailing Field, but It Has Gone to the Manufacturer.

One reason advanced for the unsatisfactory conditions in the men's wear trade is that the clothing manufacturers are endeavoring to "pass the buck" of piecemeal buying to the fabric producers. Buying only for immediate needs originated in the retailing field. Instead of bulking his purchases at the beginning of the season, the retailer has scattered them throughout the season, buying as the occasion arose. In these days of the telegram, the speeded-up factory organizations and express shipments, the retailer finds that it is unnecessary to take a chance by ordering far ahead since he can get what merchandise he wants in a very reasonable amount of time. On the other hand, the manufacturer has no inclination to gamble either, and he would like to occupy the same position as his customer and buy only what he wants when he wants it.

Selling agents recognize that the tendency toward earlier shipments is on the increase. They have tried to discourage this by ignoring delivery specifications, practically permitting the buyer in many cases to name his own delivery date, no matter how little time was given the mill to turn out the goods, and then getting out the goods just as soon as possible at their own convenience. Recently the manufacturers have been complaining of late shipments, but seemingly their protests have had little effect in securing a change. From the millman's standpoint there is this to be said: Unless a sufficient amount of business is booked to go ahead on, the mill must be operated at considerably reduced profits or even at a loss. Factors in the men's wear market cannot see how it will be possible for them to take up a great number of orders scattered right up to the end of the season and keep down their manufacturing costs. There must be intensive production, they say, if their business is to be made to pay.

The same amount of business in the aggregate may be booked during one season as in another, yet, according to the first hands, if the mill does not receive the major portion of the orders in bulk with sufficient time for making them up, one season's volume will be far less profitable than the other's. Considerable anxiety is felt in the primary market on the subject of this change and, while the evolution of buying methods in the retailing and the clothing trade is looked upon to accomplish a material benefit in eliminating speculation and losses through bad judgment, the mill men do not feel that they can afford to be drawn into the changing process with anything but disastrous results. Efficiency in the piece goods mills of the country has reached a high level, it is admitted, but the loom has not yet been so far perfected to permit of supplying fabric to the clothing trade in the short space of time the clothiers seem intent upon demanding.

One men's wear factor, commenting upon the situation, remarked on the change that has occurred from the days not long ago when the clothiers would manufacture their stocks, send their salesmen out on the road, ship what goods were ordered and pack away the rest in camphor for the next season.

"Now," he said, "the manufacturer is even afraid to make the goods for which he has received orders. He lets the time slip by and at the last minute rushes in his order, asks for an absurdly early delivery, and, even before that delivery can be made, cancels a part of the order. What the clothier fails to recognize is that the mills no more than he can afford to carry a stock of piece goods for which there may or may not be a call. Style is a factor, you know, in the men's wear market as well as in the clothing trade. It doesn't pay us to carry stocks under the present conditions any more than it does the clothier. On the other hand, we are not in a position to make and ship merchandise within twenty-four hours."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Renewal Call.	Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
July 20	2 @2¼	2¼	2¼@2¾	2¾@3¼	3½@4
July 21	2 @2½	2½	2½@2¾	3 @3¼	3¾@4
July 22	2 @2¼	2	2½@2¾	3 @3¼	4
July 23	2	2	2½@2¾	3 @3¼	3¾@4
July 24	1¾@2	2	2¾@3	3¼@3½	4 @4¼
Week's Range—					
High	2½	2½	3	3½	4¼
Low	1¾	2	2½	2¾	3½
Same Week Last Year—					
High	2½	2¼	4	4¾	6
Low	2	2¼	3½	4½	5¾
Year to Date—					
High	10	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Low	1½	1¾	2	2¼	2¾
Same Period Last Year—					
High	7	5¾	6½	6	6
Low	2	1⅞	3¾	3½	4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
July 20	2 3-16	2¼	2½	2 11-16
July 21	2 7-16	2⅝	2½	2 11-16
July 22	2 9-16	2½@2⅝	2½	2 11-16
July 23	2⅝	2⅝@2 11-16	2½	2 11-16
July 24	2 11-16	2⅝@2 11-16	2½	2 11-16
July 25	2 11-16	2⅞@3	3	2 11-16

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4	Mar. 12, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	3½	Feb. 19, 1914
Bank of Russia	5	Apr. 1, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1908
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	3	July 9, 1914
Bank of Bombay	3	June 25, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Close.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
July 20	$4.8735	$4.8710	$4.8735	$4.84¾	$4.8775
July 21	4.8765	4.8750	4.8760	4.85¼	4.80
July 22	4.8785	4.8770	4.8785	4.85¼	4.8840
July 23	4.8820	4.8795	4.8815	4.85½	4.8885
July 24	4.8820	4.8805	4.8810	4.85¾	4.8885
July 25	4.8805	4.8805	4.8805	4.85¾	4.8885
Week's range—					
High		4.8820		4.85¾	4.8885
Low		4.8710		4.84¾	4.8775
Same week last year—					
High		4.8690		4.8345	4.8735
Low		4.8670		4.8315	4.8710
From Jan. 1—					
High		4.8910		4.8650	4.8940
Low		4.8535		4.82	4.8555
Same Period Last Year—					
High		4.88		4.8380	4.8870
Low		4.8570		4.8155	4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 20	Par	*15c	*25c	*80c
July 21	Par	*20c	*20c	*35c
July 22	Par	*25c	*20c	*35c
July 23	Par	*20c	*20c	*50c
July 24	Par	*20c	*20c	*50c
July 25	Par	*20c	†15c	*50c

*Premium. †Discount.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F.	Paris. C.	Berlin. M.	Berlin. Pf.	Gold Premium. Madrid.	Gold Premium. Lisbon.
July 20	25	17	20	49½	3.85	15.00
July 21	25	17	20	50	3.80	14.00
July 22	25	17½	20	49½	3.75	14.00
July 23	25	18	20	51½	3.75	15.00
July 24	25	17½	20	53	3.65	14.00
July 25	25	15	20	53	3.65	14.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s.	Gold Bars. d.	American Eagles. s.	American Eagles. d.	Bar Silver. d.
July 20	77	9	76	4½	24 15-16
July 21	77	9	76	4½	24 9-16
July 22	77	9	76	4½	24¾
July 23	77	9	76	4½	24 15-16
July 24	77	9	76	4½	24¾
July 25	77	9	76	4½	24¾

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.
July 20	75⅞	81f 40c	75	86
July 21	75⅛	81f 15c	75	85¼
July 22	75½	81f 40c	75	84½
July 23	75 1-16	81f ..	75	85
July 24	74 15-16	79f 50c	75	84
July 25	73½	78f ..	74	83¼

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Secured by direct mortgage on 839 miles of main track, including the line from Chattanooga to Nashville which forms part of the main line of the Louisville & Nashville between Atlanta and St. Louis.

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4½%

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT REPRESENTING THE SIX PER CENT. FIVE-YEAR COLLATERAL GOLD NOTES OF THE

KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1912

Notice is hereby given that the Committee under the agreement dated August 15, 1912, for the deposit of the above-mentioned Notes has, pursuant to the terms of Article Fourth of said agreement, extended the period in said Article Fourth specified as the period within which depositors of said Notes under said agreement will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or plan of reorganization of the Company, or to the return of the deposited Notes, for a further period of one year from August 15, 1914, and that such further period of one year from August 15, 1914, has been fixed as the period within which such depositors of said Notes will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or a plan of reorganization, or to the return of the deposited Notes.

Dated, July 27, 1914.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
SAMUEL L. FULLER,
JAMES J. STORROW,
PAUL M. WARBURG,
Committee.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY

Proposals for Bonds.

The undersigned, trustee under the First and Consolidated Collateral Trust Mortgage of the International Salt Company dated October 1, 1901, has received the sum of $687,575.00 as a payment to the Sinking Fund mentioned in said mortgage for the purchase of bonds issued thereunder, and invites tenders of such bonds for such purchase to an amount sufficient to exhaust said sum. Proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 noon on July 31st, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY WATER CO.
First Mortgage Bonds, Dated April 20th, 1895.

Sealed offers for the sale of sufficient of the above-mentioned bonds to the Sinking Fund to exhaust the sum of $10,733.04 will be received at the **TRUST DEPARTMENT** of the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on August 5th, 1914.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers, or to accept any offers in whole or in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee,
A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

THE HOLDERS OF KEYSTONE TELEPHONE COMPANY VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES, issued under the terms of a certain agreement dated July 1, 1905, as extended and modified by agreement dated July 1, 1912, are hereby notified that the said agreement has been terminated and are requested to present their certificates, with transfer thereof properly endorsed thereon, for conversion into common stock of the Keystone Telephone Company at the office of
MERCHANTS UNION TRUST COMPANY,
715, 717, 719 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

AN UNUSUAL INVESTMENT opportunity. Engineering company (small incorporation) established one location 33 years offers small block 10% preferred stock in amounts of $300 to $1,000. P 342 Times Downtown.

DIVIDENDS.

Illuminating & Power Securities Corporation

Regular quarterly Dividend No. 8 of 1¾% for the quarter ending July 31, 1914, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Corporation, payable August 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1914. W. F. POPE, Secretary.
July 22, 1914.

MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

A dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on August 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1914.
BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

July 10th, 1914.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF UNITED STATES LEAD CORPORATION:
As directed by the Court, you are notified that a Decree of Foreclosure of the Mortgage securing your Bonds was entered this day by the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, the sale under which will take place September 26, 1914; and you are requested to communicate with The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Mortgage, for purposes of the common protection of the bondholders.
J. HARVEY SMITH, Prothonotary.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the business heretofore carried on at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue in the City of New York, under the firm name of Arnold, Constable & Co., has been sold and transferred to Arnold, Constable & Company, Incorporated, and that the said business will be continued by the said Company, which has assumed the indebtedness of Arnold, Constable & Co.
Dated New York, July 6, 1914.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF BOSTON, located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. R. WHITTEMORE, Cashier.
Dated May 28, 1914.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.
The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
EDWARD EARL, President.
Dated June 24th, 1914.

HARD JOB TO TELL REAL NET WEIGHT

Results of Tests Made by Government Chemists on Different Substances.

One of the most interesting things that packers and handlers of package foods have heard in some time was told them at the recent Pure Food Convention in Portland, Me. It was a description of the way the Government experts in the Bureau of Chemistry have arrived at their decision that the packer and handler of such foods are entitled to certain tolerances under the operation of the net weight provision of the Food and Drugs act.

Not only was this description of interest to the trade at large, but, according to a statement made yesterday to a TIMES reporter by an executive of one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the country, it should be of vital importance to consumers, because they are directly affected by the results of the tests. At least it will let them know, he said, that if they should get a package of raisins or anything else which was labeled "one pound net" they have no cause for trying to "start something" via the Government if they should weigh the contents and find them a little below the specified weight.

In the opinion of this merchant the most equitable way out of the net weight problem would be to permit the packers and handlers of package foods to transact their business undisturbed through the assertion on the labels of the packages that the net contents were thus and so at the time packed. It would be easy enough, he asserted, to detect any real divergence from the truth by means of set rules for finding the amount of evaporation or other variance that occurs legitimately, and he added that it would be comparatively easy to punish malefactors if this simple solution of the problem were adopted.

The Bureau of Chemistry experts at the convention were L. M. Tolman and W. E. Hillyer. Among the illustrations of their work they cited some tests made in a large factory where ground mace was being packed. The automatic weighing machine had been working finely, but on a certain day it was found to be delivering practically every package short weight. The solution of the mystery was that it was a rainy day, and that the mace was apparently so affected by the weather that it stuck in the drum of the weighing machine which, consequently, was not delivering the full amount. It was necessary to attach a vibrating arm to rap the drum constantly in order to make it deliver the proper amount of mace. It was evident from this, they asserted, that it is necessary to watch such machines constantly in order to know just what they are delivering.

When it came to handling other products in the factory, such as lemon extract, which contains a very large percentage of alcohol with a high coefficient of expansion, it was found necessary to take into consideration the temperature at which such a product is measured. It was said to be clear that if bottles are filled at 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and are afterward measured at 50 degrees, the volume will be materially different. From this the assertion rose that all products of an alcoholic or oily nature should be measured either at a definite temperature, or the temperature under which the measurements are made should be recorded so that the volume at a definite temperature can be calculated if such a step is found necessary.

It was found also that, in the packing of such products as ginger snaps, crackers, and similar foodstuffs, where it is the practice to fill a certain sized package and ascertain by a large number of weighings the average weight of these packages in order to determine what shall be the marked weight upon the package, considerable variations are apt to take place. The crackers may vary in thickness from a number of reasons, so that there will be a greater or lesser number of units in the package. Under such conditions it was said that it will be only by a very large number of weighings that the average weight will be truly determined.

Another interesting experiment concerned the variation of the moisture content of macaroni shipped and stored in different parts of the country. In this experiment a hundred pounds of macaroni were packed in this city and shipped to Denver. A similar hundred pounds of the same lot were shipped to Pittsburgh, Washington, St. Paul, Boston, San Franacisco, Seattle, and Savannah. An attempt was made to have all of these lots of the same moisture content and composition. They were shipped early in February of last year, and upon arrival at the various points a determination of moisture was made, which varied from 10 per cent. at Boston to 13½ per cent. at Denver. In fifteen days' storage at Denver the moisture content dropped to about 9½ per cent., and in 45 days had dropped practically to 7 per cent. At the end of 180 days, the full period of the experiment, the moisture content had fallen below 6 per cent. Savannah showed the least loss of moisture as a rule.

A rather peculiar condition was noted in connection with this experiment, and that was that there is after the ninety days' period an increase in moisture content as a rule. This was very marked at Pittsburgh, Washington, San Francisco, and St. Paul, and it was said to seem probable that if the experiment had been started in the Summer a result the reverse of the above would have been obtained. This can only illustrate, it was said, the impossibility of laying down a definite rule for this class of variations, and the absolute necessity of taking into consideration all of the facts in the case.

The effect of the storage of flour in certain parts of the country was the subject of another experiment. A storage experiment carried on in New Orleans from Sept. 3 to Oct. 13 showed the moisture content of the flour at the beginning to be 12.37 per cent. It increased practically through the whole period of the experiment, reaching a maximum on Sept. 29 of 13.84 per cent. This occurred after a considerable period of high humidity conditions. This experiment illustrated very forcibly the effects of changes of humidity upon the moisture content of flour and upon the weight. The flour used in this experiment was put up in twenty-four-pound sacks.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Decide the Duties on a Variety of Articles.

The Board of General Appraisers has taken adverse action on protests filed by G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, regarding the duty on women's golf gloves composed of wool, and fabric gloves made of silk and cotton, silk being the component of chief value. The golf gloves were returned for duty under the old tariff at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the wool schedule, while the fabric gloves came in for assessment under the act of 1913, at 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel. Judge Brown holds that the claims made by the importers for lower rates are not applicable and must be overruled.

Fensterer & Ruhe, and Robert B. Ways, representing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, failed in a contention relating to the duty on lamp shades and chimneys used for Welsbach lights. Duty was taken under the act of 1909, at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as decorated or blown glassware. The importers asserted that the goods should be admitted at 45 per cent under the provision for manufactures of glass. Judge Sullivan says, in his decision for the board, that while the articles may not strictly be decorated glass, they were made in molds and so fall under the provision assessed.

The Japanese-American Commission Company entered at Port Townsend, Wash., a commodity known as canned Kamaboko, which was returned for duty under the old act at 30 per cent. as fish in tins. Duty was claimed at 20 per cent. as an unenumerated manufactured article, or at 20 per cent. ad valorem as bread. The board holds that, while the product may be fish bread, it is not the bread provided for in the tariff. The Collector's classification is affirmed.

The board decided that wooden stands imported at the same time as vases, and other ornamental objects are not to be regarded for duty purposes as entireties as returned by the Custom House authorities, but may enter as separate articles at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff as manufactures of wood. A. A. Vantine & Co., the importers of the goods, will be given refunds representing the extra duties taken by the Government at the time of importation.

Clothing Designers' Ideas.

Designers in the clothing trade returned from their annual convention held at Atlantic City are now busy on styles for the Spring 1915 season. While no established source exists from which ideas regarding styles in men's apparel may be derived, the general impression seems to prevail among the designers that the peaked lapel will not be so generally seen next Spring as it has been during the past season. The vest, however, will be cut high as ever and the shoulders of the coat made just a trifle wider and squarer. Most of the models that were shown at the designers' convention were curiously alike, although conceived by various members of the body, and the difference was mainly only one of detail, such as in the arrangement of buttons, cut of the pockets, &c.

Japanese Sell Cottons.

Writing from Dalny, (Dairen,) Vice Consul Hanson says: "The month of May, which was expected to be dull to the Japanese cotton exporters owing to its being the height of the agricultural season in Manchuria and China, proved otherwise. The shipments from Yokohama amounted to 1,165 bales; from Osaka, 10,692 bales; from Kobe, 20,846 bales; from Moji and Yokkaichi, 4,400 bundles up to the middle of the month, and estimated to be at least 47,000 bundles. It appears that the congested stocks in South China markets were being disposed of with a fair briskness. The above partially explains the recent revival in the cotton market."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 815 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,436. MACHINERY FOR CUTTING TOBACCO AND ROLLING CIGARETTES.—The Secretary of a trade organization in a foreign country has written to the bureau that a local group of financiers is seeking a concession to establish a monopoly for manufacturing tobacco. The company proposes to establish several factories for cutting tobacco and rolling cigarettes and desires to receive from Am. mfrs. of the necessary equipment catalogues and prices, cost, insurance, and freight certain city.

13,437. COAL TAR PITCH.—An important brokerage firm and agents of several large concerns in a European country desire to enter into relations with Am. exporters of coal tar pitch. The annual demand for this product in the region in question averages about 50,000 tons. The present ruling price is $9.65 per metric ton of 2,204 pounds, free on board Marseilles.

13,438. POTATO PLANTERS AND DIGGERS.—An Am. business firm has written to the bureau that one of its correspondents in Russia desires quotations, cost, insurance, and freight Libau or Odessa, Russia, on potato planters and diggers in both one and two-horse sizes. This firm also handles electrical equipment, plumbing supplies, gasoline engines, general hardware, &c.

13,439. FRUIT AND FLAVORING ESSENCES.—An inquiry has been received from a Far Eastern importer and exporter of perfumes for the names of large Am. mfrs. and exporters of fruit and flavoring essences for confectionery, liquors, syrups, &c.

13,440. COTTONSEED OIL.—A firm of merchants and commission agents in India would like to act as representatives for selling Am. cottonseed oil in up-country districts of India.

13,441. DAIRY MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.—A resident of South America desires to receive catalogues, &c., from Am. mfrs. of dairy machinery of all kinds, including that for making butter, cheese, condensed milk, sterilized milk, caseine, &c.

13,442. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—An American Consular officer in the Levant reports that there is at present an opportunity for mfrs. of agricultural implements of all kinds to do a good business in his district, especially in tools for hand use and for small farmers. A local firm desires to secure the exclusive agency for such a manufacturer.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee looking after the interest of holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Company has adopted a form of protective agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

L. M. Prince & Co. have prepared a circular on the refunding mortgage gold 4 per cent. bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company with especial reference to the earning power of the property.

Hotchkin & Co. are offering 5 per cent. consolidated gold bonds of the United States Finishing Company at a price to yield 6⅛ per cent.

Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Company

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, Due July First, 1924.

First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, Due January First, 1926.

The undersigned Committee has now adopted a form of Bondholders' Protective Agreement and copies thereof may be obtained from the Depositary. Holders of bonds of either class are hereby requested at once to deposit their bonds with the Depositary, whose receipts will be issued therefor.

New York, July 27th, 1914.

FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN, Chairman.
Treasurer New York Life Insurance Co.;
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO,
Vice-President, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.;
ELLIS W. GLADWIN,
Vice Pres. & Sec'y, The Home Life Insurance Co.;
EDWARD H. LADD, JR.,
Of the firm of Ladd & Wood;
RAYMOND M. SMITH,
Of the firm of Megargel & Company.
Committee.

GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Counsel,
22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.
EDWIN GIBBS, Secretary,
22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITARY,
22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

EQUITABLE 55 YEARS OLD.

This is Its Anniversary and President Day Tells of Its Work.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society is fifty-five years old today, and W. A. Day, its President, announced yesterday that, during its existence, it has paid to policy holders or holders for their benefit $90,000,000 more than it has received in premiums. It has paid out in all $1,000,000,000, fully half of which has gone to living policy holders in the form of endowments, dividends, &c. It now has on hand about $500,000,000 in reserves belonging to policy holders, covering outstanding insurance contracts of $1,500,000,000 of potential values.

President Day has prepared a chart showing the progress made in the life insurance policy in the last fifty years in the removal of restrictins. In this attention is also called to recent departures of the Equitable in the conservation field, including free medical examination service for policy holders to detect and arrest incipient diseases.

Employe insurance, popularly known as group insurance, by which the employer insures without medical examination and on terms of large economy the pay envelopes of all employes, was inaugurated by the Equitable only a few years back. It has since been adopted by many companies, and tens of thousands of employes are now covered by group insurance.

The life income plan, another departure of President Day, now provides for the payment of death claims in installments to better serve beneficiaries not qualified to handle wisely a lump sum of money paid at once. Disability riders, by which the insurance is continued without premium payments during periods of disability, is another recent innovation pointed out.

The home purchase plan for placing mortgages upon homes and providing for their repayment, together with life insurance protection in event of death that will free the mortgage in monthly installments, and the monthly premium plan for reaching monthly paying classes of people, are also referred to.

EITHER HAIR OR WOOL.

Long-Standing Dispute for the Customs Court to Decide.

There is to be a further airing in the courts of the case of the Fearon Daniel Company, wherein it was shown in proceedings before the Board of General Appraisers that the firm sold identical merchandise to one firm as hair and to another as wool. When it came to paying customs duties, however, the importers claimed free entry as animal hair.

When the merchandise arrived here the Appraiser reported that the merchandise invoiced as hair of the China sheep was in reality wool of the third class, valued at less than 12 cents per pound. Duty was accordingly taken at the rate of 4 cents a pound under Paragraph 370 of the wool schedule of the old tariff. At the hearings before the board the importers' witnesses were unanimously of the opinion that the product was hair. The Government wool examiner at this port, however, testified that the merchandise contained at least 10 per cent. of wool, which fact he said justified its assessment under the wool paragraph.

The Assistant Attorney General brought out the interesting circumstance that the Fearon Daniel Company sold the product to a Philadelphia concern as hair, while disposing of the same product to the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, Yonkers, as wool. The manager of the carpet company stoutly maintained that he had not been deceived as to the character of the goods and that the commodity was wool. Mr. Mote, agent for the importers, said he sold the goods by sample, not designating it either as hair or wool. Buyers, it appears, were free to decide for themselves whether it was one thing or the other. Judge Brown decided that the proportion of wool, or undergrowth, was so small that it should not throw the commodity into the wool class. He sustained the importers. In view of the conflicting testimony the Government has instructed Assistant Attorney General Hanson to take the case to the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD CHARGES COLLUSION

Says That George Gould's Tax-Lien Suit Against Howard Is Really Aimed at Her.

TO DESTROY DOWER RIGHTS

Howard Neglected to Pay Interest, She Avers, So George Could Get Title to Fifth Ave. Home.

When Howard Gould was sued by his brother George on June 18 for $17.82 interest on the tax lien for $54,609.90 standing against the property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street there was more surprise expressed than sympathy for the young millionaire. Katherine Clemmons Gould, having a dower interest in this property as Howard Gould's former wife, was named as a party to the suit. She has filed in the Supreme Court an answer to this lien foreclosure action, in which she charges that the two Gould brothers are acting in collusion to destroy her dower rights in the property, which is worth in the neighborhood of $800,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould were legally separated in September, 1908. From 1909 until 1912 Howard Gould paid no taxes on the Fifth Avenue mansion. In her answer to George Gould's complaint Mrs. Katherine Gould accuses her former husband of having allowed the taxes to go unpaid because he knew that the City of New York would advertise the tax lien for sale. Although Howard Gould had ample funds to discharge the tax lien, he allowed it to be advertised and sold to his brother George, she charges, that a valid tax lien might be thus transferred and the property sold to satisfy the claim in order to deprive her of her dower rights.

By the decree of separation granted to her from Howard Gould in 1908 Mrs. Gould received $3,000 a month alimony, with the proviso that this alimony should not affect her dower rights in Howard Gould's real estate. Besides the house on Fifth Avenue he owns Castle Gould, the imposing country estate near Port Washington on Long Island Sound.

The answer of Mrs. Howard Gould to her former brother-in-law's suit, with its counter claims, as filed by her attorneys, Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin of 27 Pine Street, states that during the three years that the unpaid taxes accumulated Howard Gould's annual income was more than $1,000,000. The lien was purchased by George Gould last November for the account of Howard Gould, she alleges, and George Gould agreed to carry the lien at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum. Six weeks later, or on Jan. 1 last, when interest amounting to $17.82 became due, Howard failed to pay. Then George Gould commenced his action for the foreclosure of the lien.

The attorneys who appeared in the action for George Gould, Mrs. Howard Gould charges, are in point of fact Howard Gould's own attorneys, and they advised him upon this method of procedure to accomplish his purpose of losing for his former wife her dower rights in this property. It was this firm, Taylor, Knowles & Hack, who represented George Gould in the purchase of the tax lien on the property last November, though Mrs. Gould charges that they really were acting as the agents of Howard Gould in the matter.

She believes, according to her deposition, that the funds used to purchase the tax lien were furnished by Howard Gould himself, and that George Gould never spent a dollar for this purpose, but was acting purely in the capacity of a dummy or agent for his brother. Therefore she demands that George Gould's complaint be dismissed, and that the acts of George and Howard Gould in purchasing the tax lien be declared to be collusive and a fraud upon her rights.

She further asks that the purchase of the lien having been made, as she alleges, with Howard Gould's money, that the title under the tax lien be merged with the title of the property, and that the tax lien be discharged and canceled.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 25, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf..	$9,500,000	..	..	....	13½	15½
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	....	42	45
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	85	88
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 14	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	14,615,244	2½b	Q	May 1, 14	327	332
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 14	108	111
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1½	Q	July 1, 14	60½	61½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 14	81	82
Do 6% nos,'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	96	99
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	....	8	12
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	71	73
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	5½	6½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	....	65½	66½
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	18½	20
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	....	6	8
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	....	19	22
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	....	6½	10
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	....	35	40
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	96½	98½
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	....	18	25
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	60	70
A.-Aik. 5s, '35	3,164,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	88
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	89¼	91
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57.....	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	99¼	100
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	..
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	99½	..
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C.M.L.&P.pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	55	65
Do 6s, '40..	1,800,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,407,000	..	..	....	47	50
Do 5s, '99..	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	93
C.L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
City & Sub. Ry. 5s, '49.	1,750,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¾	102½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	13	16
Do 7% pf...	425,000	..	..	....	85	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com. ...	2,000,000	..	..	....	70	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 14	60	61
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	83	84
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	9,245,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	89⅝	90
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	72	72¾
Do 1st 5s,'33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	102⅞
C. P. (Mich.) 1st 5s, '29..	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	6,845,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	90
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,542,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97½
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	96½
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	66	70
El. B. & S. pf	4,800,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	98½	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	....	74	78
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	..	78
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	20	24
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	71	74
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	115
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	....	75	82
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l. cv. 5s, '32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	90
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,14	60	70
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	631,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	63¼
J.C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	76⅝
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	30	31
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	56	57
Do 6% nts.,'12, ext. at 7%..	5,500,000	3½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	95½
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	102½
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	76
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	98	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	....	20	25
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97⅛
Minneapo. G. E. 6% notes	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	99	99¾
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 14	88	92
Mobile E. 1st 5s, '46	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,14	88	92
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,036,000	..	..	Jun 15,14	90	93
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	73	78
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	103
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
N. Y., West'r LGM4s.2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81¾	82½
N. I. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,613,500	3	S	F. & A.	48	52
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	15	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15,14	56	60
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	19	21
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15,14	80½	83
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	100	101
Okl. Ry. 5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Ont. P. stock	10,000,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	76	77½
Do 1st 5s, '43	10,181,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	7,492,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ore. El. Ry. 5s,	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	25	30
Por. G. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	101½
Pot. Elec. P. con. mtg. 5s	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
Do 1st 5s....	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105¼
Pub. S. C. cfs	27,047,770	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	105	105⅝
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	$40	$50
Rep. R. & L.	6,208,000	..	..	....	19	21
Do pf.	5,191,400	..	..	....	71	74
Roch. R & L 5s tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s, '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	77
Rock. L & P 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
St.Jo.(Mo.)R, L., H. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23...	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29,	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s..	4,325,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra & S.F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 14	77½	80
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 14	92½	95
Do gen.5s,'39	12,225,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spok. & Inland E. 5s, '26	3,913,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$7¼	$7¾
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	2c	S	Jun 15,14	$21	$21¾
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	855,000	2c	Q	Jun 15,14	$21	$21¾
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	10	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	56	60
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92½	94
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	....	63	66
Do 1st pf...	7,707,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	74	76
Do 2d pf..	2,120,200	¾	Q	July 1, 14	68	71
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	16	17
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	June 1,14	87	88
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	83¼	85
Do cn. 4s,'51	10,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	84
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	16½	17½
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	64	65
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	..	..	....	47	49
Do deb.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92½	93½

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. c—Scrip. sh—Shares.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	345	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	400	403
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	145	150
Brooklyn ...	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	475	485
Col.-Knick...	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,14	415	425
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 14	1000	1015
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	135	145
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	....	70	80
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,14	400	405
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 14	1090	1110
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,14	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,14	240	250
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty ...	10,000,000	8b	Q	Jun 30,14	530	540
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 14	265	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	102	110
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 14	130	135
Kings Co....	500,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	570	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	142	147
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	115	125
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,14	380	396
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	130	140
New York...	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,14	590	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,14	950	1000
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 14	275	285
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,14	403	412
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 14	370	375
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,14	400	405
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 14	1030	1060

b—Incl. 2% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Buff. Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	....	3	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	....	10	..
Do 5s, '47...	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '55					94	96
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Cities Serv..	15,718,380	½	M	July 1, 14	74	77
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	M	July 1, 14	68	71
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn. 5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '30....	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	June 1,14	130	133
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	7	8
Do 1st 6s,'16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	50	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	96	99
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 14	39	40
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 14	78	80
Port.G.&C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s,'54	6,479,500	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	103
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col tr. 5s, '35..	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	97½
Wash'ton G..	2,600,000	V	V	V	76½	77
Do 5s, '60..	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105⅝
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	....	..	3

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)...	$4,495,738	1	Q	My 15, 14	33	35
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 14	50	51
Am. Chicle..	6,000,000	2b	M	Jul 20, 14	204	207
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	95½	97
Ast.V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Autosales G. & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	....	13	14½
Do 6s	3,600,000	3	S	J. & J.	54½	55¼
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	98	100
Bliss, E W, Co	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	87	92
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	116	122
Bord. C. M..	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,14	115	116¼
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,14	104¾	106¼
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	....	7½	7⅝
Do 6s	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	158	163
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	130	131
C. & P. Tel. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	..
Childs	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 10,14	120	125
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 10,14	99½	101
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,200	1	Q	Jan 15,14	40½	42
Do 6s	6,868,000	3	S	J. & J.	78½	79¼
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	....	12	14
Do pf.	......	3	S	Aug 1, 13	54	56
Int. Nickel..	38,031,500	2½	Q	June 1,14	115½	116¾
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 14	104	106
K. C. S. Yds.	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	48	55
Do cv. 5s, '20	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	79½	82
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 18, 14	165	175
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, '32..	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	98
Manh. Shirt.	5,000,000	..	..	....	40	60
Do pf.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	98	103
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2⅝	2⅞
Max. Mot. Co.	12,807,682	..	..	....	13½	14½
Do 1st pf..	12,329,136	..	..	....	42½	44
Do 2d pf..	10,177,136	..	..	....	17	19
Merg. Lino..	12,799,200	3a	Q	Jun 30,14	215	216
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36..	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	91
Nat. Cloak & Suit Co....	12,000,000	..	..	....	53	55
Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	....	98	99
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1	Q	Jul 15, 14	75	78
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15,14	95	97
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	My 15, 14	575	590
Pr. & Gam. pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 14	185	..
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	1	..	Oct 1, 13	21	21½
Do 1st pf..	4,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	98	98½
Do 2d pf..	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	88	88½
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,14	175	182
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	103	104
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	108	111
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 14	328	332
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	6¼	6½
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 14	30	40
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	92	95
Un. Pr. Shar.	350,000	..	..	....	8¼	8¾
West. Pac. 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	39¾	41
Willys-Ov'l'd.	20,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	86	88
Do pf.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	93	95

*Ex dividend. a—Incl. ½% extra. b—Incl. 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	18	24
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	68
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 14	170	185
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 14	171	174
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	280	310
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	240	280
N. Y. Rys...	17,495,060	..	..	....	24	27
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q		155	170
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av. rec. cts. 5s, '14....	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	100
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48..	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	25	30
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	116	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 25, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 14	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	207	212
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	May 1, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	July 1,14	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	175	190
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	550	575
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	173	178
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	130	140
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 14	405	420
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	170	175
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	340	345
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	145	155
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	450	..
Columbia ...	300,000	8	S	July 1, 14	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	167	169
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	313	317
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	..	July 1, 14	65	..
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 14	150	160
Fifth Av.....	100,000	25f	Q	July 1, 14	4200	..
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	July 1, 14	865	880
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,14	195	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	130	140
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 14	390	410
Germania ...	200,000	‡12½	S	May 1, 14	430	460
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	190	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	275	290
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	..	660
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	275	290
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 14	500	510
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	175	182
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	585	600
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 14	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 14	305	312
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	240	250
Mec. & Met..	6,000,000	3	Q	My 12, 14	235	240
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 14	170	177
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 14	175	185
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 14	300	310
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	180	190
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 14	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 14	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 14	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 14	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,14	158	163
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	225	255
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 14	360	365
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 14	220	230
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	415	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	..	100
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 14	145	155
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,14	135	145
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	275	..
West Side...	200,000	6	S	July 1, 14	450	475
Yorkville ...	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,14	550	570

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. July 1: b—Incl. 3% extra. f—Also a special dividend of 125%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,14	172	177
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 14	293	298
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 14	150	175
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 14	325	..
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	865	885
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	250	260
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	275
Ger.-Amer...	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	495	505
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 14	300	320
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 14	150	165
Home Fire..	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15, 14	395	402
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	192	197
Mtg.Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	99	103
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	175	179
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	140	147
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 14	47	53
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	315	330
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 14	103	108
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)..	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	80	90
Westchester..	300,000	20	S	Feb 1, 14	$50	$53
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 14	195	..

b—Dividend payable 5½% in January and 3½% in July.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	July 1, 14	15	15½
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	....	570	580
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	..	Oct 15, 13	290	300
Buck. P. L..	10,000,000	4	Q	Jun 20,14	110	114
Chese. Mfg..	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 19,14	640	650
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	....	95	100
Contin. Oil...	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,14	210	215
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	1.25	Q	Jun 15,14	47	49
Cumb. P. L..	1,000,000	$6	A	Dec 15,13	50	55
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	8	Q	May 1, 14	242	247
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,14	170	175
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 30,14	138	142
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	$4	Q	My 15, 14	108	111
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	75c	Q	Jun 15,14	36	38
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	10	Q	Jul 15, 14	242	247
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 14	97	100
Ohio Oil.....	15,000,000	$2b	Q	June 2,14	168	170
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	415	420
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 20,14	280	285
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$8	Q	June 1,14	197	200
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Jun 30,14	212	217
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$5	Q	July 1, 14	138	142
St. Oil (Cal.).	50,000,000	2.50	Q	Jun 15,14	306	308
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	6a	Q	My 29, 14	445	450
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 15,14	365	370
St. Oil (Ky.).	3,000,000	5j	Q	July 1, 14	257	262
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,14	325	335
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,382	$5	Q	Jun 15,14	394	396
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	..	Jun 15,14	207	209
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	July 1, 14	400	405
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	175	185
Union T. L..	12,000,000	..	..	....	84	86
Vacuum Oil..	15,000,000	$5	..	My 15, 14	210	213
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$4	A	Dec 1, 13	40	44
Wat.-Pierce..	400,000	..	..	....	3100	..

a—Including 3% extra dividend. b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including $2 extra. h—Including 2% extra. j—Including 1% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. ...	18,116,502	6a	..	Jun 30,14	21¼	21¾
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,14	280	300
John. T. & M.	300,000	3	Q	Jun 20,14	125	175
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 14	130	140
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15,14	192	198
P. R.-A. T...	1,999,400	5sc.	Q	June 4,14	240	260
R. J. Rey'lds	7,525,000	3sc.	Q	July 1, 14	260	270
Tob. Pr. pf..	8,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	85	86
United C. S..	27,162,000	1½	Q	My 15, 14	91	92
Un. C. S. pf..	4,527,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,14	110	112

a—Interim dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
Amalgamated Copper.	5	Mar., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
Am. Bank Note Co....	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	..
American Locomotive.	5	July, 1915	99⅞	100⅜	4.60
American Tel. & Tel..	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Austrian Government.	4½	Jan., 1915	100	100⅛	3.70
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	4.65
Bethlehem Steel	5	June 11,'15	99½	99⅞	5.15
B'klyn Rap. Transit...	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Canadian Pacific Ry..	6	Mar., 1924	103½	103⅞	5.45
Chat. Ry. & Light.....	5	June, 1915	98½	99½	5.50
Chesapeake & Ohio....	5	June, 1919	90	91½	7.00
Chicago & West. Ind..	5	Sept., 1915	99	99½	5.40
Chicago Elevated.....	5	July, 1916	97	98	6.05
Cities Service Co.....	7	May, 1918	95	100	..
Cons. Power (Minn.)..	6	May, 1917	97	99	6.37
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97½	98	6.20
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100	100¼	2.95
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99	99½	6.95
Federal Sugar	5	Nov., 1914	99⅞	100	5.00
General Motor	6	Oct., 1915	100½	101	5.12
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	98⅝	98⅞	5.75
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	90	95	12.00
Hocking Valley Ry....	5	Nov., 1914	100	100½	3.40
Int. & Great Northern.	5	Aug., 1914	87	92	..
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	4.20
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	94	96	11.70
Michigan Central	4½	Mar. 2,'15	100	100⅜	3.95
Minneap. Gen. El. Co..	6	June, 1917	99	99¾	6.10
Minn. & St. Louis	6	Feb., 1916	90	95	7.70
Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	May, 1915	85	90	19.00
Missouri Pacific Ry...	6	June, 1915	83	85	25.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100½	5.40
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	86	91	9.80
N. Y. Central & Hud..	5	Sep 15,'14	100	100⅛	3.00
N. Y. Central & Hud..	5	Nov 5,'14	100	100½	3.50
N. Y. Central & Hud..	4½	May, 1915	99¾	100	4.50
New York, N. H. & H..	5	May, 1915	94	95½	11.50
Pacific G. & E.	5	Mar 25,'15	99¼	99¾	5.85
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16	98½	99¾	5.35
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99	99½	5.15
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.25
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	99	99½	5.25
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	99¾	100⅛	5.80
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	97	98	5.40
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	98	98½	6.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100¼	101	5.55
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97⅛	97⅞	5.60
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
Westinghouse E. & M..	6	Aug., 1915	102	102⅝	4.00
Western Maryland	5	July, 1915	85	95	10.25
Western Power	6	July, 1917	98½	100	6.00

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING WEST RAY COPPER CO.

Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors of the West Ray Copper Company passed at a meeting held on the 16th day of July, 1914, a special meeting of the stockholders of said West Ray Copper Company is hereby called, to convene at the office of M. J. Jamison at Phoenix, Arizona, at two o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1914, to consider and pass upon the question of ratification of the action of the Board of Directors in disposing of all of the property of the Company and to consider the question of dissolving the corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. J. JONES, Secretary.
Dated July 16, 1914.

Delaware & Northern Railroad Company.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of DELAWARE & NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company at Margaretville, Delaware County, New York, on Tuesday, the Fourth Day of August, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M., for purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour.

Margaretville, New York, July 14, 1914.
C. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MORE
about
NEW HAVEN

An article in THE ANNALIST, out today, includes a New Haven Director's opinion regarding that railroad's mishaps, in addition to many pertinent facts obtained from other authoritative sources.

There is also a very interesting article on a possible change of method of doing business which the Sugar Trust is contemplating.

Other articles, and the customary pages of market reports and statistical information, make this issue well worth sending out to buy.

On news stands: 10c. copy. Annual subscription $4.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Monticello.

ALBERT HOUSE, MONTICELLO, N. Y.

Just the Place.
Spend August in the Mountains.
SPECIAL LOW RATES. Altitude, 2,000 feet.
F. J. WELTON, Prop.
Telephone call, 221 Riverside.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.

CRAGSMOOR INN

High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk: ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.

Season June 10 to October 1. Address R. Dale Compton, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

New Monterey.
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J
Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES
Surf Bathing - Sailing - Fishing - Garage
DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCING
S. O. Dennis, Asst. Manager — FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Coolest Location in Atlantic City

OSTEND

Occupying entire block of ocean front and connected with the famous Boardwalk; in the popular Chelsea section; capacity 500; unusually large, cool rooms, with unobstructed view of ocean from all; every appointment and comfort; sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 feet of porches surround the hotel; notable cuisine and service; orchestra of soloists; dancing twice daily; social diversions; special, $17.50 up weekly; illustrated booklet mailed; auto meets trains; entirely new management by owners. John C. Gossler. Manager.

ELBERON

AND FIREPROOF ANNEX. Tennessee Av., near beach. Central; open surroundings; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; capacity, 500; new throughout; running water in rooms; private baths; metal beds; 4,000 feet of porches; excellent table; fresh vegetables; windows screened; white service; booklet. Special $8 to $21 weekly; $1.50 to $3.50 daily. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

HOTEL RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

HOTEL DENNIS

ALWAYS OPEN
Walter J. Buzby.

NEW HOTEL MERION FIRE-PROOF

Vermont Av. and beach. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Unexcelled cuisine. July special—$17.50 up weekly. Bus at trains. C. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Deal Beach.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Villa Hendrickson, Roseld Av.; convenient all amusements; bathing; cool, shady grove; table unsurpassed; references.

NEW JERSEY—Denville.

BERGHOLM Denville, N. J., Mountains. Homelike; own farm; garage; boating, bathing; all year; also MILK CURE; booklet.

Bergholm, Denville, N. J.—Recreation farm; mountains; water; homelike; garage; all year; also milk cure.

NEW JERSEY—Highlands.

HOTEL MARTIN,
HIGHLANDS, N. J.
Phone; gas; running water in all rooms; room and board, $10 per week up; $2.50 per day up; ocean bathing; garage free.
M. GERBRACH.

NEW JERSEY—Lake Hopatcong.

New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Ideal Mt. Hotel. Elevation 1,400 ft. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra, Cafe, Grill. Booklet, auto maps. G. FRANK COPE.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

Essex & Sussex
Modern and Beautiful
Cottage System and New Hotel
Now Open.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Mgr.
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

SOUTHFIELD POINT CLUB

STAMFORD, CONN.
Designed for an exclusive patronage. A new house with every modern convenience. 5 minutes by trolley to station, 50 minutes to N. Y. Directly on the water, with white sandy beach. Golf, tennis; excellent boating. Garage. W. B. Stubbs, Norece Hall, 114 West 79th St. Tel. 7140 Schuyler.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

MOORE'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY, MASS.
1,200 feet elevation; wonderful views; delightful drives; pure spring water; modern conveniences; home cooking; fishing; $8 upward. H. Anthony Treadwell.

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

Vermont, the Green Mountains, and Lake Champlain are ideal Vacation Lands; 2-cent stamp will bring you fully illustrated booklet, containing complete information and listing Camps, Hotels, Farms, and Boarding Houses. Write today. Address G. E. P. A. Rutland R. R., 1,216 Broadway, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

The Kittatinny DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Now open. Season May to December. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Largest and leading hotel. Special July terms. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests. CHAS. H. WHITE, owner and proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mount Pocono.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.
Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, bells, gas, orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. Booklet. For road map and rates address W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

Miscellaneous.

"MOUNTAIN AND LAKE RESORTS"

Beautifully illustrated booklet describing attractive resorts in New Jersey and Pennsylvania—Pocono, Water Gap, Cresco, Stroudsburg, Lake Hopatcong, etc.; giving lists of hotels, boarding houses and camps, railroad fares and rates. Free at the following Lackawanna Railroad Ticket Offices:

New York: Broadway, Cor. Wall, Cor. Howard, Cor. 28th, Cor. 42d St.; Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.; Newark: Broad and Market Sts.

FOR SALE.

BANNERMAN

Army-Navy Auction Bargains

COTS	$ .95 up	Mess Kits	$ .45 up
Shoes, pr.	1.85	HAVERSACKS	.10
Team Harness	21.85	New Uniforms	1.50
Leggins, pr.	.18	Revolvers	1.65
SADDLES	9.00	Swords	.35
Dunnage Bags	.95	7 Shot Carbines	2.95
Colts Cal. 45 Revolvers	$7.45 up	Cart.	1c. ea.
Mauser Sporting Rifle	$11.85	Cart.	2c. ea.
Army Breech Loading Rifle	98c.	Cart.	2c. ea.

Army Tents to Hire. Free Circular
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'dway, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:51 | Sun sets..7:21 | Moon sets..9:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:45	11:01	4:32	4:52
Governors Island	11:00	11:10	5:00	5:22
Hell Gate	12:50	1:00	6:40	7:02

Arrived—Sunday, July 26.

SS Carmania, Liverpool, July 18.
SS Napoli, Naples, July 10.
SS Kansas City, Dublin, July 8.
SS Main, Nassau, July 22.
SS Paul Paix, Swansea, July 8.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 23.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 23.
SS Pathan, Gibraltar, July 11.
SS Toronto, Boston, July 15.
SS Thor, Nipe, July 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Manzanillo	Cienfuegos	July 15
Suram	Hull	July 8
Cotswold Range	Fowey	July 8
Athinai	Gibraltar	July 15
Commewijne	Trinidad	July 19
Kiowa	Hamburg	July 10
Minnewaska	Southampton	July 18
Saxonia	Gibraltar	July 18
Cheyenne	Barrow	July 15
Allemania	Inagua	July 22
Yaguez	San Juan	July 22
Comus	New Orleans	July 22
El Oriente	Galveston	July 21
San Juan	San Juan	July 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	July 21
Zeeland	Antwerp	July 18
San Guglielmo	Naples	July 15
Sant' Anna	Palermo	July 15
Narragansett	London	July 14
Petroleine	Shields	July 14
Novington	St. Lucia	July 20
Isabella	Cristobal	July 21
Etonian	Antwerp	July 16
Pastores	Port Limon	July 21
Havana	Havana	July 25
Panama	Cristobal	July 22
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 22
Apache	Jacksonville	July 25
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 25

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Vaterland	Hamburg	July 22
Oceanic	Southampton	July 22
Orotava	Colon	July 21
Prinz Joachim	Kingston	July 23
Barbarossa	Bremen	July 18
Maracas	Trinidad	July 21
Sabine	Mobile	July 21
Czar	Libau	July 18
El Mundo	Galveston	July 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Harmodius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchester Port, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	1:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	——	10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carmania, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bantu, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchester Port, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 26.

SS Vaterland, Hamburg to New York, was 1,411 miles E. at 12:20 P. M.; due 29th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Czar, Libau to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 12:27 P. M.; due 29th, forenoon. Russia-American Line.
SS Barbarossa, Bremen to New York, was 830 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 29th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Minnewaska, London to New York, was 208 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Zeeland, Antwerp to New York, was 358 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 27th, late, or early 28th. Red Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 310 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 247 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 18 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 38 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 299 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 169 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 141 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 437 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 350 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Pastores, Colon to New York, was 505 miles S at 8 P. M.
SS Commewijne, Trinidad to New York, was 86 miles S. at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 195 miles S. at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 207 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 196 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 66 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Aquitania, New York for Liverpool, was 332 miles W. at 1:19 P. M.; due Fishguard 27th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cameronia, at Moville, July 26.
SS Berlin, at Boulogne, July 26.
SS Moltke, at Naples, July 26.
SS United States, at Copenhagen, July 26.
SS Lapland, at Dover, July 26.

Sailed.

SS George Washington, from Southampton, July 26.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, July 26.
SS Columbia, from Moville, July 26.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, July 26.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, July 25.
SS President Lincoln, from Southampton, July 26.
SS Rochambeau, from Havre, July 25.

Passed.

SS Mexico, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Minnetonka, New York for London, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. July 30, SS St. Louis.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. July 27, SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie; at 5 P. M. July 31, SS Vaterland, and at 5 P. M. Aug. 3, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm.
France—Close at 5 P. M. July 30, SS St. Louis.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 8, SS Martha Washington.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. July 31, SS Zeeland.
Greece—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia; at 10 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Pisa, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 8, SS Martha Washington.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Falaga.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. July 27, SS Ryndam, and at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 30, SS Hellig Olav, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 30, SS Hellig Olav, and at 10:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. July 29, SS Napoli; at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 6, SS Hamburg.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 3; Sydney, July 4, and Honolulu, July 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on July 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 27.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Commerce, Finance, and Manufactures discussed in THE ANNALIST. Every Monday. High-class magazine of economics and analogous subjects. No investor can afford to be without it. Single copies 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. THE ANNALIST, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SEEKS TO SIMPLIFY BUILDING INSPECTION

State Factory Commission Suggests New Department to Have Control of It.

WOULD END DUPLICATIONS

And So Prevent the Loss of Time and the Annoyances That Now Result from Divided Authority.

A new department for the unification of supervision over building operations for the greater city is under consideration by the State Factory Investigating Commission, of which Senator Robert F. Wagner is Chairman and Abram I. Elkus counsel. The commission recently held hearings throughout the State to receive suggestions for the amendment of the State labor law for submission to the next Legislature.

Attorney Elkus, in a statement to the Merchants' Association concerning the probable recommendation of the commission that is published in the bulletin of the association today, says it is necessary to create a new department to supervise building operations, and that the saving to the city thereby would be large.

One of the chief causes of complaint the commission found was based on the multiplicity of inspections. There are now five separate building departments in the city, one for each borough. Each has a different superintendent at its head and a different set of employes, making possible five different ways of interpreting the law.

The Bureau of Fire Prevention has to do with matters of fire hazards in both old and new buildings. The Department of Health has jurisdiction over buildings for the most part in so far as they are used for bakeries or food product manufactories. The Tenement House Department has jurisdiction over tenements containing more than three families. The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has jurisdiction over the installation of electrical apparatus and equipment, and the Police Department issues licenses after boiler inspection. Finally the License Bureau must inspect and license theatres, moving picture establishments, &c. Mr. Elkus says of these conditions:

"Of these departments the Police, Fire, Tenement House, and Law Departments have jurisdiction over the entire city. The commission is considering whether it would not be advisable to consolidate practically all the various jurisdictions over buildings, so far as they relate to construction and alterations, in a Building Department for the entire city.

"The powers of the State Labor Department with relation to buildings would be transferred to the new department, together with those of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. It is a question how far the jurisdiction of the Department of Health and the Tenement House Department should be merged in the new department.

"The advantage of this plan is that it would bring about uniform interpretation and enforcement of the law, reduce the number of inspections, and undoubtedly save a large sum of money for the city. The commission is now working on several alternative plans along the same lines. These will be submitted for criticism and suggestions to all persons interested, at an early date."

Notwithstanding all the talk of a probable exodus of manufacturing interests the commission has not found a single case of a manufacturer intending to leave the State because of the enforcement of the factory laws.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru	July 27
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru	July 30
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura	July 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	July 31
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara	July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Titan	July 31
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia	Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	Aug. 3

To Boston
And New England Points

Fall River Line
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line
Daily except Sunday. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave foot East 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE
Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

The New England Steamship Co.

Hudson Navigation Company
Regular Service Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.

Most Magnificent River Steamers in the World, "Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan" and "Rensselaer."

Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer Trojan leaves New York Sunday nights only, 8:30 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.

Phone Day or Night, Spring 9400. "THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE."

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
To BOSTON
THE **Way to Travel in Summer**
The Great White Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL

Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, Week Days and Sundays at 5 P. M., due Boston 8 A. M., same Service returning from North Side India Wharf, Boston.

Tickets and all information at the Piers; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
To PORTLAND Maine

Vacationists bound for Maine will find this 390-mile sea trip of 22 hours a fascinating holiday—part of the vacation itself.

Big, roomy steamships, with first-class dining saloon service and splendid staterooms.

Steel Steamships OLD COLONY and NORTH LAND (Maine Steamship Line) leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Special DAY TRIP every Monday at 10.30 A. M.

Tickets and all information at the Piers; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

"OLYMPIC"
LONDON-PARIS

AUG. 8
TEN A.M.
Aug. 29
Sept. 19
Oct. 10
Oct. 31

LARGEST BRITISH STEAMER
WHITE STAR LINE
9 Broadway, New York

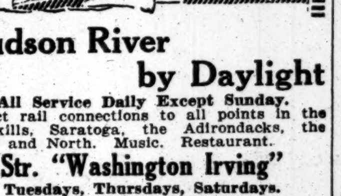
Cape Cod Canal
OPENS JULY 30, 8 A. M.

Fog 50 Per Cent. Less Than Present Route
No Locks. 70 Miles Saved

Available to Vessels Not Exceeding 15 Feet Draft
Open to Tows of Same Draft on Sept. 1
Will Be Open Day and Night on August 15th, 1914

Ample Notice Will Be Given When Vessels of Greater Draft Can Use the Canal

For Rates, Regulations and Other Details Apply to
BOSTON, CAPE COD & NEW YORK CANAL CO.
43 Exchange Place, New York
A. L. DEVENS, 4 Post Office Square, Boston.
Local Office, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.



Hudson River by Daylight

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.

Str. "Washington Irving"
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.

Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.

Steamer "Albany"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.

Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

"MANDALAY"
NEW STEEL STEAMER
MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM,
DANCING FREE. Beautiful Silver Cup. Dancing Contests Mon. & Wed. Evenings.
UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY.
DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH AND RETURN.
*Day trip omitted Monday.
Regular Stops at West Point daily; Highland Falls Sunday.

NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.
Night trip ends at 131st Street.
$1.00 Each Round Trip.

MORNING.	EVENING.
Leave Battery, 9 A.M.	Lv. Battery, 7:30 P.M.
W. 131st St., 10 A.M.	W. 131st St., 8:30 P.M.
Yonkers, 10:30 A.M.	

Tel. 179 and 3263 Broad and 3884 Morningside

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway;
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. See Parade, Museum, Public Buildings, etc.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

TO ATLANTIC CITY EVERY OTHER DAY.
BY STEAMSHIP
Season $3.50 Round Trip. $2.50 One Way } Children 5 to 12 years half rates.
About an 8-hour daylight ocean voyage along the resort-dotted Jersey Coast.
NEVER OUT O' SIGHT O' LAND.
ATLANTIC CITY STEAMSHIP LINE.
'Phone Beekman 2403 for full information.
Brooklyn Bridge Pier, foot Roosevelt St., N. Y.
Uptown Office, S. E. Cor. Broadway & 23d St.
Head of New Jersey Av., Atlantic City, N. J. Bell 3241

Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Isle; Lv. ft. W. 42d St., daily & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. Tks. & folders all hotels and tkt. Offices. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET,
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER,
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK,
10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents; From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cts.

Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1.00.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children 25c.
Full Time Tables are also on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
INTERSTATE PARK
45 Miles UP THE HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
and Extra Boat from Uptown Landings
Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 131st St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music, LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.

DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades. Str. Bay Ridge lvs. 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 5:00 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Stbt. Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
Including West 23d St.
STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER
LEAVE WEST 129TH ST.—9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WEST 23D ST.—10:00, 11:00 and 2:45, 3:45. BATTERY—10:30, 11:30 and 3, 4.
CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 2:30, 6:30 and 7:30.
ROCKAWAY—12:30, 1:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT,
GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND
AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

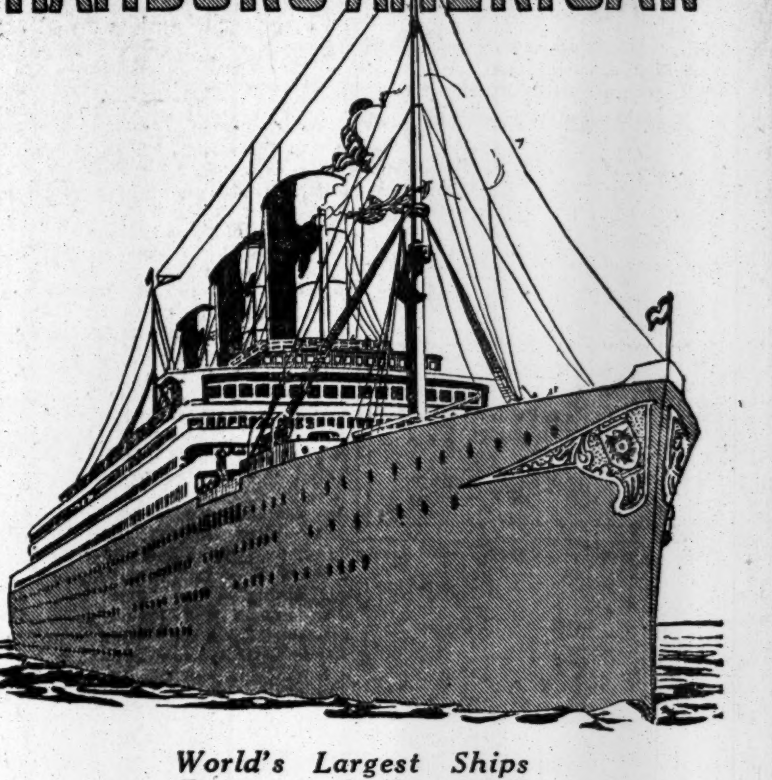
No connection with any other night line.
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Sundays—Lve. Battery 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3, 4, 6:30 P. M.; E. 24th St. 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11 A.M., 12, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4.30, 5:30, 7 P. M.; E. 136th St. 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4:30, 5:30, 7 P. M. Daily schedule see Monday's paper.
SPECIAL MOONLIGHT SAIL 6:30 P. M.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lvs. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Lecturer. "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship, 1:30; ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad 3373.

CALIFORNIA TOURS $145 AND UP
arranged under our "Invisible Courier System," the modern way to travel, securing in advance hotels, Pullmans, etc.
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

VACATION Tours and tickets. Send for 80 page booklet, mailed free.
Marsters Tours. 1,246 Broadway, N. Y. City.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN

World's Largest Ships
Fastest to the Continent
—TO—
PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG
"VATERLAND" AUGUST 1 TWELVE NOON
"IMPERATOR" AUGUST 12 NINE A. M.
Other sailings by the well-known steamers
PRES. GRANT, July 30, 10 A. M. | PENNSYLVANIA, Aug. 8, 12 Noon
FROM BOSTON **"AMERIKA"** AUGUST 1 NINE A. M.
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN S. S. HAMBURG, AUG. 6, 11 A. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen

*Kronprinzessin Cecilie	July 28
@Grosser Kurfuerst	July 30
*Kronprinz Wilhelm	Aug. 4
@‖Barbarossa	Aug. 6
*George Washington	Aug. 8
*Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Aug. 11

*Sails at 1 A. M. @Bremen direct.—‖Carries (II.) and (III.) cabin.

Baltimore-Bremen direct.
One cabin (II.) Wednesdays.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

Prinzess Irene	Aug. 1
Koenig Albert	Sept. 5

Through rates from New York to **Egypt, India FAR EAST** and **South America** Via Europe.

Independent Trips, First class throughout. **Around the World $620.65 & Up**

The Key to Europe

Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO.,
Gen. Agts.,
5 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
Only first-class passengers carried
REDUCED SUMMER FARES
CRUISES FROM NEW YORK
S. S. Almirante—Metapan—Santa Marta—Zacapa—22-Day Cruises, every Wednesday to Jamaica, Panama Canal, and Colombian Ports. Minimum fare $115 including meals and berth.
S. S. Pastores—Tenadores—Calamares 18-Day Cruises de Luxe, every Sat. to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica. Minimum fare $80.00 including berth only, meals a la carte.
Short tours to Jamaica only and return $75.00
Additional weekly sailings from Boston and New Orleans to Havana, Panama and Central American Ports connecting for Pacific Ports of Central and South America. Write for Booklets.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service
17 Battery Place
New York

BERMUDA
Average Summer Temperature 79°.
Authorized by Dept. Bermuda Gov't.
Very Low Summer Rates
Calling at St. Georges and Hamilton.
Sailings Weekly—Tickets Interchangeable.
Twin Screw **S. S. Bermudian**
10,518 Tons Displ. Holds speed record, N. Y. & Bermuda, 39 hrs. 20 min. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.
S. S. Caribbean
Largest steamer in the trade. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2860 Broad.
For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co.'s or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way & 264 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or Any Ticket Agent.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, BERMUDA
Overlooking Harbor and quaint old town of St. Georges. Coolest and pleasantest spot in Bermuda. Rates, address M. Dallman.

FRENCH LINE Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS, (FRANCE.) Departures from New York Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.

*La Savoie	July 29	†France (new)	Aug. 19
*La Lorraine	Aug. 5	*La Savoie	Aug. 26
*La Provence	Aug. 12	*La Lorraine	Sept. 2

*Twin screw steamers. †Quadruple screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING, 3 P. M.
1 Class Cabin (II.) & 3d Class Pass'rs Only.
†Rochambeau | Aug. 8 | *Chicago | Aug. 29
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Caserta | Aug. 13 | Taormina | Aug. 29
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port.
Official Agent all Lines.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

CUNARD
Established 1840
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
S. S. "AQUITANIA"
Fitted with every device for safety and aid to navigation. Motor lifeboats with wireless telegraph apparatus. Restaurant and Grill Room a la Carte without extra charge. Swimming Pool. Garden Lounges.—Gymnasiums, Verandah Cafes, and Elevators in both saloon and second cabin.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Via Fishguard
WORLD'S FASTEST WEEKLY OCEAN PASSENGER AND MAIL SERVICE.
NEXT SAILINGS
"LUSITANIA" Aug. 4 6:00 P.M.
"MAURETANIA" Aug. 11 6:00 P.M.
"AQUITANIA" Aug. 25 4:00 P.M.

*Carmania,	July 29 3 P.M.	Mauretania,	Sept. 2 1 A.M.
*Laconia,	Aug. 19 3 P.M.	Lusitania	Sept. 9 1 A.M.

*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.

Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See itinerary.
SAXONIA | Aug. 1 | IVERNIA | Aug. 22
PANNONIA | Aug. 11 | CARPATHIA | Sept. 1

Round the World Trips, $474.85 & up.
Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc.; send for booklet Cunard Tours.
Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 21-24 State Street, New York.

American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $55 UP.
ST. LOUIS | July 31 | NEW YORK | Aug. 14
ST. PAUL | Aug. 7 | PHILAD'PHIA | Aug. 21

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R., 16th St.
Minnewaska | Aug. 1, 1 PM | Minnetonka | Aug. 15
Min'haha | Aug. 8, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis | Aug. 22

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
ZEELAND | Aug. 1 | KROONLAND | Aug. 15
VADERLAND | Aug. 8 | FINLAND | Aug. 22

White Star Line Pier 59 & 60, N.R.
Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.
OCEANIC | Aug. 1, noon; Aug. 22, Sept. 12
OLYMPIC | Aug. 8, Aug. 29, Sept. 19
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
BALTIC | July 30 | CEDRIC | Aug. 13
ADRIATIC | Aug. 6 | CELTIC | Aug. 20
Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
CANOPIC | Aug. 20; Oct. 3
CRETIC | Sept. 19; Oct. 24
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Columbia | Aug. 8, noon | Caledonia | Aug. 22, noon
*Ausonia | Aug. 15, noon | Cameronia | Aug. 29, noon
*Carries second cabin and third class ONLY.
FIRST CABIN, $75 and Upward.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
Fast trip to Naples and Beyond
ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA
Kaiser Franz Joseph I, Aug. 19 Sep. 23 Oct. 28
MARTHA WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, Sept. 19, Nov. 7
AND OTHER
SAILINGS SATURDAY or WEDNESDAYS 3 P.M.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G.A., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.
EVERY TRIP A TOUR.

Russian American Line
Imperial Mail Twin-Screw Steamers.
Rotterdam, London, Paris, Libau, St. Petersburg, Moscow.
1st Cabin to Rotterdam, $60.00 upward.
1st Cabin to Libau, $70.00 upward.
2d Class, $40.00. Sailings every 10 days.
CZAR | Aug. 4 | RUSSIA | Aug. 25
DWINSK | Aug. 15 | KURSK | Sept. 5
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., G.P.A., 37 B'way, N.Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 1 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
*Ryndam | July 28 | *Potsdam | Aug. 18
†Rotterdam | Aug. 11 | †New Amsterdam | Aug. 25
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH.
New York Office, 601 Fifth Avenue.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Warm weather continued during Sunday in the South Atlantic States, the interior of the Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley, and the plain States, and there is no indication at the present time of any material change in temperature in these regions during the next forty-eight hours.

Moderate temperature for the season prevails over the region of the Great Lakes, the North Atlantic States, and generally west of the Rocky Mountains.

The weather during the last twenty-four hours was generally fair, with the exception of widely scattered showers in the Southeast States and the West Plateau region.

No storm of importance appears within the field of observation.

The weather will be generally fair without material change in temperature Monday and Tuesday throughout the country.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	65	72	4 P. M.	78	87
6 A. M.	67	71	6 P. M.	76	86
9 A. M.	71	77	9 P. M.	70	80
12 M.	74	82	11 P. M.	69	78

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 82; Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
4:10—Subway, underneath 708 Broadway; Dock Contracting Co.	Not given
7:10—810 2 Av.; H. Heid	$5
9:00—117 Ridge St.; J. Greenberg	Slight
11:15—194 Manhattan Av.; H. Crohn	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—854 Broadway; United Cigar Store	$10
1:00—153-155 W. 54 St.; J. Reilly	Slight
3:40—268 W. 50 St.; Kolder Furniture Co.	Slight
3:50—1,118 Park Av.; H. Blank	Slight
4:10—138 St. & Mott Haven Canal; Long Dock Mills	Slight
5:25—1,748 Washington Av; Kaufman	Slight
7:45—485 E. 175 St.; E. Lister	Slight
9:50—316 W. 29 St.; A. Donnelly	Slight
10:55—148 Front St.; M. B. Cook Oil Co.	Slight
11:10—1,914 3 Av.; J. Gehr	$25

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Departure.

One-family brick houses. 7 & 8 rooms; large porch; at station of new Sea Beach Subway. 250 sold in 3 years. Terms like rent. Send for booklet or call. OTTO SINGER, premises, 248 Kings Highway. Take West End "L" to 62d St.; change to Sea Beach trolley to Kings Highway Station.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An All-Year Country Home.

Magnificent location, handsome house with every improvement; restricted section; elegant macadamized streets and boulevards; shade trees, sewer, &c.; rights and privileges to well kept private beach, yacht club and tennis courts; an ideal home; can be purchased very reasonable; only need $500 cash, balance can be arranged. Jones, 243 West 84th St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OLD HOMESTEAD

Needs few repairs; 8 rooms, full cellar; outbuildings, shade trees; ideal location for good paying boarding house or poultry plant; property all fenced in; need $200 cash; balance $18 per month; title guaranteed. Address C. Barsh, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Can be seen until 8 P. M.

Overlooking Long Island Sound.

Modern up-to-date brick tapestry cottage; surrounded with fine cherry trees; every modern improvement; fine fishing; thirty-five minutes from New York City. Bargain; terms to suit. Owner, Box 64 Times.

LITTLE FARMS.

High, rich land, ¼ to 2 acres, 55 minutes from New York and Flatbush stations; $5 down, $3.50 per month. An ideal place for a home and chicken farming. Address Brown, Box 32 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE of NEW YORK, is selling at private sale MODERN HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, BUILDING LOTS, at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey, about opposite Grant's Tomb. Prices average about 50% of former prices. These Properties must be sold quickly to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. Bargains for Builders, Investors or Home-seekers. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., New York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Beautiful Brick Houses
For Rent, $30

Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment
with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

The Paterno
440 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
AT 116TH STREET.
A 14-story building of the highest type, ideally situated, overlooking Hudson River.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1,500 to $2,400.
3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS, $750 TO $1350.
Inquire at the Building, or
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 200 5th Av.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th Street.
Fine double studio overlooking Central Park to lease. James E. Ball, Manager.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF.
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.
Standard Service, All Night Elevator.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

BROOKLYN.

St. James Pl., Near Fulton St.
6 and 7 room apartments, $42-$48; central; select; booklet furnished.
Apply on premises.
Golden Realty Co., Owners.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned intends to apply to the Broome County Surrogate's Court for letters of administration with will annexed upon the estate of Abel Bennett, deceased, late of the City of Binghamton, N. Y., under the provision of Section 2644 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and intends to apply for modified security under the provisions of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to modified security with the consent of all the next of kin, which has been secured, and the creditors of said decedent are notified to present their claims against the estate of the said Abel Bennett, deceased, to Benjamin Baker, Surrogate of Broome County, at Binghamton, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of August, 1914.
Dated July 3d, 1914.
HELEN B. MILLARD.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Real Estate.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—High-class, 5-story apartment house; excellent location; lot 37x100; good renter; price $32,000; bank mortgage $18,000 at 5 per cent.; rent $4,000 yearly; cash only; big bargain. Box S 100 Times.

For sale, lease, exchange, or will build loft, garage, storage to suit tenant on our plot, 44x93, at 144 West 19th St. Inquire Weinstein, 310 West 14th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Hunts Point Avenue, 50x100, free, clear; will sell cheap; easy terms; quick action necessary. Lehr, 6 Ainslie St., Brooklyn. Telephone Stagg 3892.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

Real Estate Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach; golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent. C 65 Times.

Mount Vernon.

Model homes for sale, $4,500 up. Oliver Hubbard Co., 10 S. 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN—$7,500; VERY EASY TERMS; CRAFTSMAN HOME NEAR THE WATER. Shaded grounds, 100x200 feet, 650 feet elevation; very short walk to Express Station Lackawanna Railroad; large living room, with open fireplace, panelled in hardwood; dining room has beamed ceiling; butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry; six large bedrooms, some en suite; 3 fine baths, sewing room, trunk room; near country club; best of tennis, boating, fishing and bathing; select social organizations; every city convenience—electricity, steam heat; hardwood trim; parquet floors; a very substantially built house. For particulars address OWNER, P. O. Box 702 N. Y. C.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Three-room bungalow, open fireplace, large porch, overlooking river; $645; terms; commutation, 13c. Address Lackawanna, 63 Times Downtown.

Westfield.—New house, 6 rooms, big plot, $4,300; $300 cash and payments. HOME AND GARDENS COMPANY, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, New York.

Fanwood houses and plots, cheap; easy payments. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building, New York.

SUMMER COTTAGES for sale or to rent. Send for booklet. Honce & Du Bois, Belmar, N. J. Phone 503.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A rare opportunity to purchase pretty country home, 55 minutes out, in big business town; banks, schools, stores, churches, &c.; at a sacrifice; new house of six rooms, with improvements; magnificent large piece of garden land; big road frontage; the whole place for $2,700; $125 cash, balance $15 a month; if you don't want to come to the city, plenty of work to be had in this big town. D. Carson, Box 136 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Large, light, attractive office, furnished or unfurnished, for rent in new Bradstreet Building; two passenger elevators opening into reception room; floor space 21x40; ideal for publisher. Apply 11th floor.

PART OF WAREHOUSE at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; about 2,500 square feet; good service; low rates. Wemlinger Co., 11 Broadway, New York.

WILL SUBLET DESIRABLE OFFICE. Prominent building; Wall St. district; furnished or unfurnished. P 354 Times Downtown.

A stable or stalls to let, foot West 46th St., cheap. Campbell Estate, 533 West 29th St.

Lofts for rent, 22c. sq. ft.; built to suit. Galbreath, 319 W. 95th.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Long Island.

Arverne.—Furnished rooms, $7 per week. 2 Straiton Av., Straiton Av. station.

New York State.

Pleasant View House, Dover Plains, Dutchess County—100 acres; excellent board; modern; $8-$9. Ahrens, 32 Union Square, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Boarders Wanted.—Very shady, light, cool rooms; 10 minutes' walk from lake for boating and fishing; good board; $7 a week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, Cranbury, N. J. R. F. D. No. 4.

SIXTH DOOR FROM BOARDWALK.
Good home table; large rooms; terms $12 up; $2.50 per day up.
151 St. Charles Place, Atlantic City.

Connecticut.

Delightful, cheerful, select Rosemary Cottage to enjoy pleasant, restful change; permanent or week-ends; cuisine Parisienne. Fairfield, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

(Broadway,) 547 West 123; elevator; front; southern exposure; 6 rooms, bath; $50-$55.

86th St., 257 W.—Studio apts., 2 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; $900 to $2,750.

127th St., 79 West.—Nice first flat, six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $25.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

East Side.

[illegible]th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house; modern; possession October; $50.

Bronx.

BEST VALUES.
2,270 Washington Av., near 183d L Station, Bronx, 5-6 rooms; steam heat, hot water; $23-$28.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2367 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Southerly cor. 150th St.
NEW—11 STORIES.
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.
Every Room an Outside Room.

5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms
$900, $1,000	$1,000, $1,100	$1,400 $1,700

2 AND 3 BATHS,
Spacious foyer, abundance of closet room.
Many New Features
Rental Superintendent on premises daily.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
Broadway & 156th St.
Phone Audubon 870.

FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE,
179th to 180th Street.

Owner's personal attention; four to nine rooms, $500 to $1,500; most refined section Washington Heights. Best built and largest rooms. Best references required. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS. Owner on premises.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

39th, 52 West.—Two rooms & bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

August and September—Three rooms, bath and kitchenette; maid service; reasonable. F., 140 West 57th St.

219 West 80th St.—Bargain, five daintily furnished rooms; complete housekeeping. Superintendent.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; telephone.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; ref.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Summer rates; double, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; tourists accommodated.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms; homelike, refined environment; Summer rates; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, running water; table board; subway, "L;" references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; references.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single rooms; water, steam; excellent board; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, all conveniences; excellent table; references.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms, excellent board; transients; table guests; references.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Cool rooms, all with private baths; telephone; Subway.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Excellent, modern accommodations; Southern cuisine; Summer rates; references.

82D, 50 and 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; baths; single rooms; meals; high-class house.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; reasonable rates; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suite; first-class cuisine; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Riverside section; excellent cuisine; table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or single; excellent table.

A.—A.—An unusual private residence in beautiful Summer location; large parlor; Aeolian, Victrola; billiard room; electricity; good meals; constant hot water; informal; refined, homelike atmosphere. Mrs. Collette, 322 W. 107th St.

Rockhurst.—Year round country home, city limits; high elevation; grounds; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED—By young man, board and lodgings in first-class boarding house in neighborhood of Broadway and 72d St.; permanent. L 11 Times.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—MARY E. L. JOLINE and ALBERT STICKNEY, as executors of the last will and testament of ADRIAN H. JOLINE, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELLA H. SANDFORD, Olga Sandford Ormsby, Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby, Alice Ives Reid, Cora Marsh, and United States Trust Company of New York, as co-trustee with Adrian H. Joline deceased, of the estate of Ella S. Hoffman, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1914.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Ella H. Sandford, Olga Sandford Ormsby, Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby and Olga Sandford Ormsby, the mother of and person with whom Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby, an infant under the age of fourteen years, resides:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1914, and filed on the 16th day of June, 1914, with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which said summons and complaint were also filed in said office on the 16th day of June, 1914.

Dated July 16, 1914.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, Jr., and EDITH LOWRY FLANAGAN, his wife; MONTROSE REALTY COMPANY, ALBERT KEEN, MARIE ANTOINETTE HOTEL COMPANY and LOUISINE W. FERRIER, Defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant Louisine W. Ferrier:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the supplemental complaint.

Dated New York, June 2, 1914.
EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant Louisine W. Ferrier:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 22, 1914, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, June 27, 1914.
EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, JR., and EDITH LOWRY FLANAGAN, his wife; MONTROSE REALTY COMPANY, ALBERT KEEN, MARIE ANTOINETTE HOTEL COMPANY, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, May 25, 1914.
EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, William L. Flanagan, Jr., and Edith Lowry Flanagan, his wife:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 22, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, June 27, 1914.
EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms; large and small; reasonable.

19TH ST., 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.)—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all-night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; attractive Summer rates; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates; telephone.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Well furnished double and single rooms; $4, $6, $10.

47TH, 5 EAST.—Studios and large rooms; private baths; furnished or unfurnished.

62D ST., 144 EAST.—Front parlor, elegantly furnished; with bedroom; all conveniences; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

PARK AV., 13, (near 33d subway.)—Large and small rooms; $4 up.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite, single; delightfully cool; gentlemen; electricity, telephone; references.

9TH ST., 32 WEST.—Very comfortable double, single rooms; every convenience; $3 up.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant front room, medium size; private house; reference.

16TH ST., 18 WEST.—Select. Parlor floor suitable for physician. Reduced summer rates.

22D ST., 477 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; refined, private; reasonable; references; Southerners accommodated.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; room and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 136 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; board optional; every convenience; telephone.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; electricity; select; reasonable.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; excellent board; greatly reduced Summer rates; references.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences; Subway, "L"; references. Hammond.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Large and small rooms; refined house; business people.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished medium room, running water; Summer rates.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howards, 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, single, en suite; private bath; board optional; references.

73D, WEST, (Broadway.)—Room for gentleman in private family. X 327 Times Annex.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Rooms, different from the average; large and small; select.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; also adjoining; Summer rates; private house.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small, attractive room; reasonable rates; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath, suitable physician; Summer rates.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; every convenience; light housekeeping; $3-$10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful rooms; private bath; twin beds; Subway; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; one hall room; see and appreciate.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; near Central Park; large, small rooms; Summer rates.

82D, 134 WEST.—Summer rates; large rooms; private bath; also single room.

83D, 11 WEST.—COOL LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

84TH, 18 W.—Newly furnished, cool, comfortable rooms; references; lowest Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool room, with private bath; also single; electricity.

93D, 35-47 WEST.—Desirable, cool, large, small front rooms; phone; $2.50 up.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.—Large, cool, outside rooms; shower bath; every convenience; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen; reasonable. 1W.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suite; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3-$4. McNamara.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful, large, elegantly furnished room, bath; private house; telephone; subway, elevated stations; also smaller room.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8186.)—Out-of-town guests accommodated; terms reasonable.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, corner 66th St.—Private family would rent charming room, overlooking Park, adjoining bath, 7th floor, elevator house; couple or gentleman. Railing.

MANHATTAN AV., 535.—Large, light, airy rooms; private; all conveniences; Subway; L.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, Apts. 74-76.—Outside, cool rooms to rent, rates $4 and $5 per week. Telephone Morningside 8518.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (73d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room; electricity; running water; private family; 91st Subway.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; room $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

GENTLEMAN wants a room with southern exposure in apartment, Riverside Drive or vicinity; breakfast and dinner if good cuisine. Address with terms, X 326 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; private house; references required.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADALGISA POLIZZI, plaintiff, against LORENZO POLIZZI, defendant.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 17th, 1914.
GUIDO J. GIUDICI,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Lorenzo Polizzi, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, which order is dated the 17th day of June, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, of the State of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on June 20th, 1914.

GUIDO J. GIUDICI,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York—JACOB STEINBERG, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Steinberg, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 18th, 1914, praying for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 3d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 24, 1914.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced person, entire care two young children, $20 monthly; country, farm. Address "Farm," X 346 Times Annex.

MODELS.
SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE MODELS, CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE, 36 BUST, 42 SKIRT; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
I. ROSENSCHEIN,
54 WEST 21ST ST.

NURSE wanted to care for children; country; good home; permanent. N 162 Times.

PACKERS, EXPERIENCED IN PACKING LADIES' HATS. HIRSH & GUINZBURG, 19 BOND ST.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER for first two weeks in August; must be experienced to do letters, billing, and operate button telephone switch box. Fischer Lumber Co., 1,916 Park Av, cor. 130th St., Manhattan.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT, certified public, will pay $15 minimum to persons obtaining new clients for him; only high-class work performed; references; may consider giving junior accountant permanent position if well connected. K 334 Times Downtown.

ANGLE SMITH.—Wanted angle smith, first-class workman in steel hull work. George Lawley & Son Corp'n, Neponset, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Rapid, accurate, and with initiative; first-class references required; salary $15. S 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Permanent position; must be efficient and have A1 references; salary $18. S 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be first class; one with real estate experience preferred. L 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced; high-class references necessary; salary $20. S 115 Times.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young man, 16-18, for clerical work in office of large manufacturing concern; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Address in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, salary expected. K., P. O. Box 197 N. Y.

DESIGNER for one of the largest children's coat houses to design infants', children's, and juniors' coats; must be an A1 man, having a long experience; salary no object. S 103 Times.

MANAGER.—Old-established manufacturing concern requires services of high-grade man to manage Brooklyn branch. This is a high-grade position of responsibility and trust, bringing big earnings for a good man who can furnish $300 to $500 cash security. Call 26 Court St., Room 19, Garfield Building, Brooklyn.

MAN in Newark, N. J., with real selling ability, can earn good income securing subscriptions on liberal commissions basis, for an established financial and commercial magazine that will appeal to Newark business men. Address X 324 Times Annex.

SALESMAN FOR IMPORTED LINE OF WHITE GOODS AND COLORED COTTON NOVELTIES; ESTABLISHED TRADE GIVEN TO RIGHT PARTY; STRICTLY COMMISSION; NO OBJECTION TO HANDLING OTHER LINES. ADDRESS IMPORTER, X 334 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN wanted to carry as a side line muslin underwear specials, on strict commission basis only; territory open; Texas and the Northwest; this is a great opportunity for good men; state references and list of towns covered. Address Box K 357 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced stationery salesman to cover New York and Brooklyn; established territory; splendid opportunity for one with thorough knowledge of the line and selling ability; drawing account and commission. Frank Levy, Inc., 9 E. Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Canvassing salesmen to work in Westchester County on a liberal commission basis. Must have good appearance. Apply Pure Water Service Co., 34 North Broadway, Yonkers.

SALESMEN with large acquaintance for well-known line of women's neckwear, boudoir caps, &c., for Middle and far West; commission. Box X 321 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Cloak salesman having large experience with the jobbing, office and city trade, wanted; commission. Apply all week, H. and I. Cloak Co., 34 W. 17th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, to sell high-class line of ladies' and misses' suits for New York State and East; salary or commission. Box 820 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Employment Agencies

Thirty cents a line.

Help Wanted—Commercial.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, experienced; excellent positions; registry free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,410 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help; short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

HONEST, experienced, colored help; city, country. Harlem 5049. Hope's Agency, 5 East 132d St.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BEHRENS BROS., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Behrens Bros., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 3d, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Aug. 24, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL KAPLAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Kaplan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 24th, 1914, at 10.30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH KATZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Katz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 1st, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 24th, 1914, at 10.30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25th, 1914.

NO. 19,487.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN FRISCHKNECHT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of John Frischknecht are hereby given notice that on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt, the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, N. Y. City, on August 7th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., creditors may prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
July 25th, 1914. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—(30), office manager; best of corporation experience; capable rendering all statements; seek connection with or will travel for first-class house. N 117 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited, systematized, disentangled; investigations, trial balance; financial statements. Bondy, 317 E. 23d. Gramercy 5485.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, disentanglements; special arrangements; $2.50 weekly. 37 Liberty St. Phone 808 John, Room 508.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified audits, reports, appraisals; books adjusted, systematizing, financial statements; books kept part time. Johann, 64 Wall St.

BOOKKEEPER or manager's assistant; invoice, order, cost, or shipping clerk; experienced, rapid, accurate and reliable; good commercial education; recommended as young man of sterling character, initiative and ability; inside or outside work; should like opportunity to become salesman or right-hand man to chief executive in office or factory of commercial, industrial, or manufacturing concern, where there is hope of promotion; willing to work hard for advancement. John Edghill, 265 85th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, seven years' thorough and varied experience, conversant with all modern methods, controlling accounts, balance sheet, &c., efficient executive, forceful correspondent, seeks position with established business; highest references for ability and trustworthiness. S 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced working; knowledge stenography; can take entire charge; highest credentials. P 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, efficient office man; ten years' experience; references; good penman; aged 30. K 365 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Six years conversant general bookkeeping; stock broker experience. Box M 432 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CREDIT MAN, 35, capable taking full charge; salary $25 start. N 164 Times.

BOY, 16; attended high school; clean cut, faithful and reliable. K 342 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 32, married, 12 years' private experience, wishes to hear from private family willing to pay a fair salary to take full charge of one to four cars, foreign or domestic; expert driver and mechanic; best references. Rutter, 472 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 5½ years' private family; careful, total abstainer. Reply N 119 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 5 years' A1 reference. Chas. Elmore, 25 West 64th St.

DRIVER, 18; experienced and reliable driver who knows city streets thoroughly. David Markowitz, 222 East 99th St.

EFFICIENT, intelligent young man, (31,) understands hotel business thoroughly; experienced wines, liquors, hotel accounting, meat and provision buying; best references; bond. N 118 Times.

ELEVATOR MAN wishes position; freight or passenger. Spendlove, 325 West 17th St.

ENGINEER, first class, absorption, compression, ice machines, dynamos; competent; references. J. L., 289 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

INSURANCE EXECUTIVE, accountant, investigator, efficiency expert, experienced administrator large affairs, thorough knowledge life, casualty, surety, reserves, statistics, law, and departmental requirements; modern systems, including Hollereth; handled large force. N 114 Times.

MAN with patentable ideas desires position with manufacturing concern; has two patents ready and two applications pending in the Patent Office. Write Frank Kotraba, 2,838 Maitland Av., Westchester, N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, 32; EXPERIENCED. N 81 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Hustling salesman, of good address and selling ability, wants position; references. Address Appointment, N 161 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young English gentleman requires position as secretary, companion; educated Malvern College; temporary or permanent; thorough mechanic; can give instruction, drive, and repair all makes automobiles; willing to travel. Eden, 252 West 44th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, EXECUTIVE assistant; long experience; thoroughly reliable; desires new position. Taylor, K 364 Times Downtown.

SILK SALESMAN wishes to connect with reliable firm. K 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; accustomed meeting people; can take entire charge correspondence; highest credentials. P 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright boy; beginner; American; $7. William E., K 291 Times Downtown.

TO ALL BUSINESS MEN.
If desirous of securing a young man with good common sense, steady ambition, and selling aspirations for the purpose of starting him on such a career, you will not be disappointed in this individual. N 153 Times.

TREASURER.—Thoroughly experienced in that capacity; many years as public accountant and auditor; capable, careful, and dependable; can furnish bond. Address T., Box 391, General Post Office, New York.

YOUNG MAN—IF BRAINS AND HARD WORK ARE WANTED, I AM THE YOUNG MAN; KNOW WELL BOOKKEEPING AND STENOGRAPHY, AND HAVE HAD SELLING EXPERIENCE; SALARY SECONDARY; A1 REFERENCES. ADDRESS K 323 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN; six years with manufacturing concern; have occupied all positions from clerical to salesman; enviable record; personalities make change desirable; age, 25. What have you? K 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires position, preferably as assistant to executive; thoroughly experienced in clerical work; can typewrite, figure costs; best references; salary $18. Intelligent, K 341 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 7 years' advertising representative for one firm, desires position, selling preferred; highest references. K 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, wishes to enter firm with foreign trade; speaks, writes English, German, French. N 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position in office. K 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG TRAVELER desires employment during coming two months; any proposition will be considered. L 2 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOHN HOFFHINE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Hoffhine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 23d, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Aug. 24, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25, 1914.

NO. 20,087.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN T. ABELL, individually and as partner of ABELL & SLOAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of John T. Abell, individually and as partner of Abell & Sloan, are hereby given notice that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, N. Y. City, on August 6th, 1914, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
July 25th, 1914. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,028.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER McCARTHY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Alexander McCarthy are hereby given notice that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt; the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, N. Y. City, on August 7th, 1914, at 10 A. M.; the creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 25th, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER RESTAURANT CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 27th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 160 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, groceries, food supplies, tables, chairs, fixtures, etc., Trustee's right, title and interest in and to unexpired lease, also liquor tax certificate.
ARTHUR F. GOTTHOLD,
Trustee.
MAURICE P. DAVISON, JULIUS H. REITER, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

In storage; must be sold Monday
WITHOUT REGARD TO PRICE.

1910 1911 1912

7-pass. Packard	Oakland Runabout
7-pass. Fiat	5-pass. Royal Tourist
5-pass. Moon	5-pass. Cadillac
7-pass. Stoddard-Dayton	1 ton delivery
5-pass. Midland	

Second Floor, 361 West 49th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE.
Cole 1913, four cylinder, roomy, five-passenger car, mechanically sound; newly painted; full equipment, with electric starter.
Mr. BARNARD,
87 West End Av. Phone 6000 Col.

Mercer limousine in fine condition; cost $4,000; sell $2,150. Late Lozier six touring; Lakewood model; cost $6,000; sell $3,000; fine condition. Rauch & Lang Carriage Co., 1,800 Broadway. Phone Columbus 7110.

Hupmobile, 1914 touring car; full equipment, including Westinghouse electric starter and lights; slightly used; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Pathfinder runabout, side seat, gray Davis self-starting, electric lights, wire wheels; perfect condition. Louis Calder, 33 W. 42d.

Hupmobile, 1914 six-passenger car; slightly used; full equipment; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1914, 6-passenger car; full equipment; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6602.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 7476 Columbus.

Packard Cars.—Beautiful fore-door, seven passengers, $3 hour up. Murray Hill 181.

Beautiful touring car $2 hourly, $275 monthly; owner drives; references. 8313 Lenox.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 5 West 61st St., near Broadway.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St. (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER: neat, wide awake; small salary. B., 173 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman desires position; $15. Miss F., 342 West 16th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, expert; trial balance; modern methods; $12-$15. R 138 Times.

COLORED WOMAN.—Day, or washing at home. Miller, 158 West 19th St.

COMPANION, secretary or nurse attendant; English lady desires position; good reader; French and English; needlewoman; willing to travel; able to undertake any position of trust. Mrs. Eden, 252 West 44th St.

COOK, &c.—Mother, daughter as cook and waitress or nurse; city, country. Shields, 749 Columbus Av., between 96th and 97th Sts.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; takes rapid dictation; possesses executive ability; refined, dependable; highest references; $12. N 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; transcribes accurately, quickly; understands details; no clock watcher; highest references; $8. N 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Employer desires to place his efficient young lady in good position immediately 1,123 Broadway, 304. Farragut 9870.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER; capable; high school graduate; one year's experience. K 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate; speedy transcriptions; good speller, grammarian. Ambitious, K 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — One year's experience; graduate Washington Irving High School. N 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Transcribe neatly, accurately; small salary. S., 414 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well recommended; beginner; accurate; dependable; wide-awake; $6. N 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 19; two years' practical experience; excellent references; $8. K 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, educated, beginner; no clock watcher; hard worker; $6-$8. T 191 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, brainy, businesslike, good grammarian, speller, accurate transcriber; $10-$12. S 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, expert, desires position; salary $18; excellent references. N 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent girl; beginner; neat, accurate; $6; American. Mary G., K 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, ambitious beginner; business school graduate; $6. K 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 16, experienced office assistant and packer, wishes position. Jennie Watchman, 1,634 Lexington Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SHIE LANDAU, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Robson, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will offer for sale the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt hereinafter described.

Sealed bids for the same will be received at the office of H. & J. J. Lesser, attorneys for the said Trustee, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and opened on Monday, July 27th, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Each bid must be in writing and must clearly state what it is for and must be accompanied by certified check to the order of the Trustee or by cash for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The following is the property for which separate bids will be received:

a. For all of the merchandise contained in the premises No. 336 E. 103rd Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

b. For all of the fixtures contained in the said premises.

c. For the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to the unexpired term of the lease on said premises.

The said property may be inspected on the premises above mentioned between the 20th day of July, 1914, and the day of the sale, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Should the Trustee elect to reject any and all bids the said property will be sold at public auction sale by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 29th day of July, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. of said day.

Dated New York July 16, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
DAVID ROBSON, Trustee.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES K. RYAN, Bankrupt.—No. 19,625.

Notice is hereby given that James K. Ryan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 7th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 23d, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN A. MEYERS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman A. Meyers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 13th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 24th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25th, 1914.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP HOLTZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 27th, 1914, by order of the court, at 11 A. M., at 266 North St., and immediately thereafter at 288 North St., New Rochelle, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and gents' furnishing, dry goods, notions, fixtures, &c.
ISAAC SIEGEL, Assignee.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 B'way, New York.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, lost Friday afternoon between 4 and 6, vicinity of 5th Av. and 46th, to Park Av. and 62d. Reward, no questions asked. Ira Richards, 565 Park Av.

LOST—On 9th Av. "L" train, an O Graphic camera, Sunday. Liberal reward for return to Hotel Colonial, 51 West 81st St.

REWARD.—Return small handbag, lost neighborhood 611 West 111th, Apartment 33. Morningside 4740.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Light brown male dog, white breast; cut hind leg; near 10th Av. and 53d; Miggins; sentimental value; liberal reward. Audubon 1104.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
WANTED.—An idea! Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Randolph & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN with about $6,500 to engage in automobile tire mfg. industry; buy outright or half interest; particulars on application; worth while investigating. K 351 Times Downtown.

Motion-picture theatre, nearing completion, excellent location; lease to good party; principals only. Pitzer & Smith, 1,490 Broadway.

TREASURER DESIRED in prosperous manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references; investment required. X 345 Times Annex.

For Sale—Meat and grocery store doing $600 business weekly. For particulars address S. G. F., Mount Carmel, Conn.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

FIREPROOF WINDOWS and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Gescheidt, 212 East 52d St. Phone 3583 Plaza.

Jewelry

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Patents.

Men with patentable ideas write Randolph & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d, Room 1,818.

Pianos and Organs.

Grand square Steinway piano in fine condition, $75. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty cents a line.

Perfect multigraph typewritten letters; addressing, typewriting; lowest prices; prompt delivery. Weiss Duplicating Company, 3 East 17th St. Phone 564 Stuyvesant.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 112 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of YOUMANS', Bankrupt.—No. 19,872.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Leon Lauterstein, trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 27th day of July, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 21 West 46th Street, New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Hats, Panamas, silk hats, caps, straw derbies, soft hats, auto caps, helmets, steamer rugs, canes, umbrellas, large stock of ladies' and gents' gloves, together with a stock of ladies' millinery, and also all the fixtures and furniture in said store, and all the right, title and interest, if any, of the trustee in and to the trade name "Youmans" and the trade name heretofore issued to said firm.

And immediately thereafter the following goods will be sold in the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, corner of Lexington Avenue and 42d Street, stock of goods consisting of straws, helmets, and soft hats, and the auctioneer will further sell immediately thereafter at No. 396 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, certain fixtures heretofore used in bankrupt's store.

Goods will be open for inspection at No. 21 West 46th Street on or after July 20th, 1914, and at the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company and No. 396 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on or after July 23d, 1914.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.

Further information regarding the terms of sale, &c., may be obtained from the trustee or his attorney or at the premises of the bankrupt, 21 W. 46th Street.

Dated New York, July 15th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Trustee, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.
DOUGLAS, ARMITAGE & McCANN, Attorneys for Trustee, 233 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of YOUMANS', Bankrupt.—No. 19,872.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Leon Lauterstein, trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 27th day of July, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 21 West 46th Street, New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Hats, Panamas, silk hats, caps, straw derbies, soft hats, auto caps, helmets, steamer rugs, canes, umbrellas, large stock of ladies' and gents' gloves, together with a stock of ladies' millinery, and also all the fixtures and furniture in said store, and all the right, title and interest, if any, of the trustee in and to the trade name "Youmans" and the trade name heretofore issued to said firm.

And immediately thereafter the following goods will be sold in the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, corner of Lexington Avenue and 42d Street, stock of goods consisting of straws, helmets, and soft hats, and the auctioneer will further sell immediately thereafter at No. 396 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, certain fixtures heretofore used in bankrupt's store.

Goods will be open for inspection at No. 21 West 46th Street on or after July 20th, 1914, and at the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company and No. 396 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on or after July 23d, 1914.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.

Further information regarding the terms of sale, &c., may be obtained from the trustee or his attorney or at the premises of the bankrupt, 21 W. 46th Street.

Dated New York, July 15th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Trustee, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.
DOUGLAS, ARMITAGE & McCANN, Attorneys for Trustee, 238 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 19,940.—In the matter of VENTILATING SYSTEMS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Clifford G. Ludvigh, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on July 27th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at cor. 10th Street and Sixth Avenue, College Point, L. I., N. Y.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Ventilators, machines, merchandise for making ventilators, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not realize seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

The above property will be open for inspec[illegible] at the above premises on July [illegible] 24th, 1914, between the hours of 10 A[illegible] 3 P. M.

Dated New York, July 13, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

POLICE SAVE BABIES IN EXCURSION JAM

Crawl on Hands and Knees to Rescue Little Ones Dropped by Fainting Mothers at Battery.

FORCE CROWD INTO LINE

Dangerous Congestion at Pier from Which Four Boats Sailed Relieved by Intelligent Police Work.

When Policemen Johnston, Czech and Reichert of the Greenwich Street Station, who had been assigned to duty on the pier at the Battery, arrived at their station about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, they found a crowd of five or six thousand persons at the landing waiting for excursion steamers to take them out of town. The steamers Mandalay, for Newburgh; Highlander, for Bear Mountain, and Point Comfort, for Keansburg, N. J., were all scheduled to leave at 9:30 oclock, and the first boat of the Glen Island Line was due at about the same time. The excursionists had been arriving ever since sunrise, and by the time the policemen took up their work the passengers were struggling around the landing, ready to jump on the first boat that came along, which was the Point Comfort. The heat was intense, and among the excursionists who had been there for two hours or more without food there was much irritation and discomfort.

The policemen decided that the first thing to do was to sort out the crowd, so that those for each boat would be together. The officials of the steamship companies were much worried, as it looked as if the whole throng, driven by irresistible pressure from behind, would swarm on to the Point Comfort as soon as she came in. So the policemen tried to get the passengers into line.

By this time, though, heat had begun to tell on those in the crowd, and as the Point Comfort swung in to the pier and the passengers surged forward two or three women fainted. The policemen made their way to the front, pushed the first excursionists back from the gates, with the aid of the employes of the steamboat lines, and forced those wanting to get on the boat to enter in single file. Many who had been carrying cameras, lunches, or babies since dawn lost their strength, and dropped their burdens. The policemen got down on their hands and knees, and went through the crowd after the babies. Half a dozen were picked out from under the feet of the struggling excursionists, and carried by the patrolmen high above the heads of the crowd on to the boat, where they were restored to their mothers.

Then the three policemen dived back into the crowd and made a second search for lunches, cameras, and women's wraps, which they took to the Point Comfort and turned over to their owners. The women who had fainted were carried to the boat, where they were revived and turned over to their friends, and eventually the Point Comfort pulled out with all her passengers on board. Those left on the pier had quieted down while this was going on, and the policemen formed new lines. The passengers for Bear Mountain and Newburgh went on their boats in an orderly way. With the departure of the Mandalay and Highlander and the first Glen Island boat the congestion was relieved, and the policemen were able to count up the cost of preserving order. No one had been injured seriously and no one had been arrested, but the clothing of the three patrolmen had suffered, their collars lying limp around their necks.

For the rest of the day the three policemen had little trouble, but they made the passengers for every boat line up as the line forms at the ticket window of a theatre or ball park, and they would let the passengers approach the gangplank only in single file. It is said that this is the first time that a systematic attempt has been made to prevent the mad rush customary when excursion boats come to the pier, and officials of the steamboat lines said that while yesterday was one of the busiest days they had known in several years, the crowd had never been handled so well.

NO BATHING SUIT OFFENDS.

Long Beach Policemen Scan Them, but Arrest No Mermaids.

Whether the policemen lost their nerve, or whether the mermaids in bathing suits at Long Beach were really more modest in their attire yesterday, is a point that is still open to argument. Anyway, no one was arrested. And the previous Sunday the police had sworn by all the gods, including the Scandinavian, that if any girls appeared on the beach in the sleeveless, low-cut bathing suits which the authorities considered improper they would be marched through the principal streets of Long Beach to the village hall and there fined.

So Judge Parsons sat on his bench in the village court, gavel in hand, ready to begin proceedings against the first fair culprit to be brought to the bar. One week ago he had dealt out $3 fines to nine youths who, he thought, had emulated Mr. Neptune, the well-known owner of the ocean, too closely in their attire.

But on this glorious Sunday not even these young swimmers got tangled in the police net. Some of them wore invisible knickers. At least, their knickers, if they wore them, were rolled so high that their jerseys concealed them. As for the girls, there were enough coquettish costumes in evidence. Some were ruffled, and some fitted snug and smooth, and few of them were apt to hamper the wearer in her movements. But when the five beach policemen and the two or three plain clothes men who filtered through the crowd had to determine in their own minds as to the modesty of these bathing clothes they hesitated.

Last week they were instructed only to warn the young women whom they considered a bit too generous in the display of their charms. And the young women were saucy. So the policemen, with burning ears, bit their lips and said:

"You wait till next Sunday."

Yesterday the police stood on their dignity and the young bathers stood on the beach and flirted with the waves or something or other. Occasionally one of the guardians of propriety walked close to a girl here and there who seemed to have economized on the cloth for her bathing dress. He would look at her with a judicial eye. Was her suit too utterly utter, or only almost? In every case the hesitating policeman decided it was only almost, and passed on.

Judge Parsons's patience finally gave out and he locked his gavel in his desk and went home. He will have some use for the gavel, however, as three of the negro boys who push the rolling chairs along the boardwalk got into an argument about midnight on Saturday and one of them was so badly cut up that a surgeon had to take stitches in various parts of his anatomy. He is Ernest Clark of 51 West Forty-first Street. He was taken to the Nassau Hospital. The other two youths are L. Robinson of 61 West 137th Street and George Whitehead of 2,133 Madison Avenue. All three are held for trial before Judge Parsons, charged with assault in the second degree.

ARREST TWO AT ROCKAWAY.

Lawyer Black's Attire Was Scanty, His Wife Hit Policeman.

Charles E. Black, 31 years old, a lawyer, with offices at 1,760 Broadway, Manhattan, and living at 1,040 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, and his wife, Sadie J. Black, 21 years old, was also arrested and charged with felonious assault, yesterday afternoon, as the result of Police Captain William A. Coleman's censorship on the beaches of Arverne and Rockaway.

Several bathers were arrested on Sunday a week ago for wearing one-piece bathing suits, and Capt. Coleman of the Rockaway Beach Police Station had announced that such costumes would not be tolerated in the future, and gave due warning that proper suits must be worn. He borrowed forty extra policemen from Brooklyn and Queens yesterday, and these were assigned beats along the beaches and ordered to keep a close watch over the bathers.

Policeman Berger of the Herbert Street Station, in Brooklyn, saw Black shortly after noon with what seemed to be no other covering than a long white sweater. Black said he was wearing a two-piece bathing suit underneath it, but Edward Trainor, a life saver, lifted up the sweater and disclosed a one-piece suit, which was scanty. Policeman Berger started to escort him to the bathhouses, when Mrs. Black came on the scene. A crowd had gathered, and she took in the situation at a glance and struck Berger on the side of the head.

Black ran, and after recovering from the blow, the policeman ran after him. The crowd hooted and jeered the policeman, and Mrs. Black caught him and would not let him go. Berger placed her under arrest. Then Black returned without his sweater and reopened the discussion. Berger found he had slipped a jersey on over his one-piece suit, and he took him to the police station. He was locked up, charged with being disorderly, and later was bailed out.

Mrs. Black, after changing to street clothes, was taken to the police station and charged with felonious assault. In making the charge Policeman Berger said she had given him "a peach of a wallop," and as he had a badly swollen ear as evidence, his charge was accepted. Magistrate Herbert was found after three hours' search, and he released Mrs. Black on $1,000 bail. She said she was going to prefer charges against Berger, Capt. Coleman, and all the other officers, charging them with assault and battery, false arrest, and conduct unbecoming police officers.

TWO SWIMMERS DROWNED.

Young Salesman Meets Death in Jamaica Bay—Jersey Boy Victim.

Walter Barbier, a salesman, 22 years old, of 2,030 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday while bathing in Jamaica Bay, near Rockaway. Several women and children on the shore saw him throw up his hands and shout for help. Policeman William Patrick of the Hamburg Avenue Station, who was off duty, doffed his hat and coat and jumped into the water, but before he reached Barbier he had gone down the third time. Patrick recovered his body, which was sent to the Rockaway Police Station.

Stephen Martin, 15 years old, of Bowery Street, Newark, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Newark Bay at the foot of Doremus Avenue. The lad, with a score of other boys, was swimming off the pier of the candle works. He swam out too far, and was struggling to get the the pier when he became exhausted. He sank beneath the surface of the water before any of the other boys could reach him. Men put out in a rowboat from Frey's bathhouse to grapple for the body.

FLOATING IN RIVER, SAVED.

Yacht Club Attendants Pulled Frank Foray from East River.

Three attendants at the New York Yacht Club station at the foot of East Twenty-third Street noticed the body of a man floating downstream yesterday morning. They thought he was drowned until, on nearing the body, they heard groans. He was quickly taken ashore and first-aid methods applied. Dr. Freer of Bellevue Hospital took him to the hospital and worked over him more than an hour, when he had recovered sufficiently to say he was Frank Foray of 315 East Fifty-fourth Street. His ailments were diagnosed at the hospital as alcoholism and submersion. He was in a bathing suit, and it is thought he floated from some uptown dock.

8-YEAR-OLD PICKPOCKET.

Boy Tried to Rob Allentown Woman at Coney Island.

The youngest prisoner in the Coney Island Police Station ever accused of picking pockets was entered on the books there yesterday afternoon when Detectives Griffiths and Murphy brought in Giuliano Delami, who said he was 8 years old and lived at 539 East 121st Street, Manhattan. The complainant was Mrs. Bessie Kammerer of Allentown, Penn., whom the boy tried to rob at Surf Avenue and West Eighth Street.

The detectives said they had been watching the boy for some time, and pounced on him just as he laid hands on the complainant's pocketbook. Mrs. Kammerer said in the police station that she had lost a gold watch, and the police assert that she identified as hers one found on Delami.

Although the detectives find it hard to believe the lad worked without a confederate, they could not associate any older person with his doings yesterday at Coney. They said he showed a command of underworld slang exceeding that of any adult prisoner they had had for some time. He was charged with juvenile delinquency and placed in the care of the Children's Society.

BOY OF EIGHT INTOXICATED.

Child Found Semi-Conscious in Street May Not Survive.

Anthony Ferrara, 8 years old, of 866 Southern Boulevard, was found at 148th Street and Park Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday by Policeman Manning of the Alexander Avenue Station in such an advanced state of alcoholism that he was semi-conscious.

Residents of the street had told Manning that a boy, apparently drunk, had fallen and hurt himself. He called Dr. Smith of Lincoln Hospital, to which the boy was taken. It was said there that his condition was not due to the fall, in which he suffered a scalp wound, but to alcoholic drinks. The physicians said he might die.

The police did not find out where the boy got the liquor. It was nearly a mile from his home to the place where he was found.

Order for 6,000,000 Furnace Brick.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—There are new evidences in Pittsburgh of the appearance of that prosperity which has long been said to be waiting just around the corner. The Harbison-Walker Company in this city received an order on Friday for 6,000,000 furnace brick. The order will keep this department of the plant busy for two years. Orders to this same concern for other kinds of brick have been piling in at such a rate that the management has been hard pressed to fill them.

BATTERY'S CROWDS WIN FIGHT ON FENCE

Palisade Along the Waterfront, Which Shut Off View of Bay, Being Removed.

IRON BARS TAKE ITS PLACE

Passengers of Excursion Steamers and Other Sightseers Protected from Fall Into Sea.

The white picket fence along the water front at the Battery, which for some weeks has shut off the view of the bay formerly enjoyed by tourists, strollers, and persons on the park benches, has been taken down. At least, most of it has been taken down, and the section of a hundred feet or so at the eastern end which remains probably will come down today, according to employes of the Dock Department. In its place there is a barrier composed of two iron bars, supported by stout posts, which runs all along the water front where the picket fence formerly shut off the view, and serves to keep back persons who otherwise might fall over the edge.

The offending fence, against which there has been a great public outcry, ran along the water front from the South Ferry to the wharf where the Coney Island and Rockaway boats take on their passengers. Part of it—the eastern part, which is still standing, has been up for nearly two years; the other was put up only three or four weeks ago.

The intention of the Dock Department when the fence was erected was of the best. Steamboats to Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, Glen Island, and other excursion points make their landing at the Battery, and the vessels are made fast, bow and stern, to the wharf. The lack of protection for the waterfront, for previously there were only a few chains along the edge, which had very little effect in keeping the crowds back, resulted in the throngs which swarm down to the Battery on a hot day, particularly on Sunday, pushing forward to the very water's edge. Children were in the habit of sitting upon the stringpieces, and would not always get out of the way when a boat came in to the pier. In consequence, a few weeks ago the leg of a little boy who refused to heed the warnings of the dock employes, was crushed by a Coney Island boat.

Moreover, as the steamboats were pulled up alongside the pier, the crowds which swarmed about the gangway were apt to drift off to the side, and clamber on board from the wharf itself without paying for tickets. So the Dock Department decided that it would be advisable to extend the picket fence all along the waterfront.

The result was extremely unsatisfactory to persons who found that they had to stand up to see anything over the top of the fence. There was a storm of protest; and the Dock Department, conferring on the matter, decided that a couple of iron bars would keep back the crowd as well as the palisade has done. So Dock Superintendent Charles Manly and his staff began the demolition of the fence last Thursday; and now there is nothing to interrupt the view of the Statue of Liberty, the heights of Staten Island, or the outlines of the Ellis Island Immigrant Station.

Officials of the steamboat lines which took on passengers at the Battery admitted that the new fence served their interests just as well as did the old one. The crowd was kept back from the water's edge, nobody had fallen in, and the philosophers on the benches could look out on the bay and dream as they had done for a century.

RUSH TO ESCAPE CITY HEAT.

Thousands Go to Seashore and Country—Two Prostrated.

The heat yesterday drove thousands from the city by train, steamboat, and street cars for the seashore or the country. At 8 o'clock in the morning the temperature was 77 degrees, and it steadily rose until 2 P. M., when it reached the maximum of 88 degrees for the day. Beginning at 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., the humidity decreased until 2 P. M., when it was only 36 per cent., but it rose again at 8 P. M. to 66 per cent.

The weather would continue fair today, the Forecaster at the Weather Bureau said, and there was no sign of cooler weather in sight.

Two persons were prostrated by the heat in the afternoon—John Balosky, 18 years old, no home, was overcome in front of 146 East Fourth Street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Isadore Weisberg, 20, of 105 Third Street, collapsed at Park Avenue and 103d Street, and was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

LAMBS SEE THIEF CAUGHT.

Man Who Robbed Boarding House Keeper Captured Before Their Club.

Members of the Lambs Club who were dining late last night in the clubhouse in Forty-fourth Street, west of Sixth Avenue, heard the sounds of a scuffle outside, and when they ran to the front windows saw two men, one a police sergeant, struggling with a third in the street. The policeman succeeded finally in taking his prisoner to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where he said he was Barnard McGovern of 535 Grand Street, Brooklyn.

Soon afterward the complainant appeared. She was Mrs. Cecile Simons of 123 West Forty-fifth Street. She said she had been entertaining some women in the parlor of her boarding house when three men came downstairs and one of them entered the parlor and took her pocketbook from a table. She had seen the men go upstairs, but thought they were boarders. Mrs. Simons ran to the front window and cried for help. Thereupon the three men ran away. Sergt. McAuliffe of the West Forty-second Street Station and George Baum, a moving picture actor of 137 West Forty-first Street, heard the cries and pursued the fugitives, one of whom was captured in front of the Lambs' Club house. The other two escaped.

HURT IN AUTO RUNNING WILD

Grandfather Jumps Into Driverless Motor to Save Little Boy.

Ignatz Greenfield, 70 years old, of 187 Bay Twentieth Street, Bath Beach, is dying in the Coney Island Hospital from a fractured skull and other injuries he suffered yesterday afternoon in an automobile accident. Mr. Greenfield received a visit yesterday from his son, George Greenfield, and the son's three-year-old boy, Sidney. About 3 o'clock George Greenfield decided to go home. He put his son in the tonneau of his automobile and started to crank the machine.

Apparently the brakes had not been properly applied, for as the engine "caught" the automobile jumped forward, knocking its owner down. As it started down the street Ignatz Greenfield recognized the peril of his grandson and jumped on the running board. He knew nothing about automobiles and made no attempt either to shut off the engine or guide the auto by the wheel. Instead, he tried to grasp his grandson while the automobile ran along the street, apparently with the idea of jumping off with him.

His house is only a short distance from Bath Avenue, on which runs the West End branch of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to Brooklyn. As the uncontrolled auto sped down Bay Twentieth Street toward the avenue, a six-car train passed the street. The automobile crashed into it, while the old man was still struggling to reach his grandson.

The auto hit the third car of the train, and the women passengers, who had seen that the accident was inevitable, screamed. As the automobile crashed into the train Mr. Greenfield's grip on the body of the car was torn loose and he was thrown to the pavement. He landed on his head and was picked up unconscious. Sidney Greenfield was little hurt.

Richard Donovan, a contractor, of 136 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, owner of an automobile which crashed into the side of a stone bridge on the West Drive in Central Park about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court before Magistrate Deuel yesterday on a charge of reckless driving, and William Hopkins of 127 Rockford Street, Brooklyn, who was one of five men riding in the auto with Donovan, was arraigned on a charge of interfering with a policeman. At the request of the defendants the case was adjourned for one week, and they were paroled.

Patrolman Kerwin of the Arsenal Station said he saw the auto going at a high rate of speed and signaled to the driver to stop, but the car continued on, and a moment later crashed into the wall and overturned. None of the six occupants of the car was injured seriously.

Peter Kigofsky of 344 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, while riding a bicycle at Broadway and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday evening, was caught in a jam of trolley cars and automobiles. An automobile, the owner of which was not caught, ran into him and he was thrown about twenty-five feet and suffered a broken shoulder and collar bone. The police know the number of the automobile, and they are trying to find the owner.

ZIONISTS APPEAL TO JEWS.

Speakers Urge Race to Unite and Reclaim Palestine.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Federation of American Zionists met yesterday afternoon in the synagogue in Arverne, L. I., to formulate plans for a closer alliance of the Jews of this country.

Nathan Straus, who presided, read a letter from Oscar Straus, in which the writer congratulated the ionists on their movement. He said the Zionist movement was the solution of the problem of the Jewish race and urged the Jews of this country to get together and work for the restoration of Palestine to their race.

After reading the letter from his brother, Nathan Straus said that the Jews must stand together for the good of all and that those who refused to assist in the movement should stand aside and not try to impede others carrying on the good work.

"To believe in Zionism is to be a good Jew; to be a good Jew is to be a good American," he said.

Samuel Hyman introduced Dr. Schmarya Levin, a member of the Russian Duma, who was visiting in this country in behalf of the Zionist movement. Dr. Levin spoke of the reclamation of Palestine, and of the irrigation works that would be needed to make it habitable. He said only $400,000,000 would be needed to make room for 25,000,000 Jews, and they could live in freedom and peace on the lands recovered. He did not think that many would return to Palestine from this country, but that millions would be glad to escape the oppression of Rusia and settle there.

Samuel Strauss made a plea to the Orthodox and Reformed branches of the Jewish faith to make a united stand for the Zionist movement.

An appeal for funds was made, and Nathan Straus headed the subscription list with $500. The total amount received was $1,750. It will be used to promote a stronger union between the Jews in this city and the whole country.

Prefers Jail to Supporting Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 26.—Supported for eight years by his wife because he refused to work, Louis Donato of 138 Essex Avenue was arrested by the police today when it was learned he contemplated sailing for Italy tomorrow to claim a fortune of $40,000 left by an uncle, who died a few weeks ago. The man will have to give a bond guaranteeing to support his wife, but this he refuses to do, saying he will "stay in jail rather than let her get the best of me."

IN NEW JERSEY.

WEST ORANGE.—Four youths crowded into a weatherbeaten rowboat older than themselves on Cable Lake yesterday afternoon, and in the middle started singing "Sit Down, You're Rocking the Boat." Alfred Coates of Orange arose from the stern, with a reed as a baton, to lead the quartet. He had no more than stood up when the song became a reality, and all four went overboard. James Hearne of Millburn could not swim and it was with difficulty that he was rescued.

HACKETTSTOWN.—Farmers in Warren County report that there will be a bumper crop of peaches. Thousands of baskets in excess of last year's crop will be available owing to the increased acreage devoted to peach raising. Already thousands of bushels of early varieties have been picked and have brought good prices.

BLAIRSTOWN.—When a party of young people, some of whom were to be bridal attendants, gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Drake of High Street yesterday to surprise their daughter Helen with a gift—a silver service—the young woman while thanking her friends broke down and admitted that she had been quietly married on June 6 to Robert Leida of Knowlton. As a result instead of having a large wedding ceremony next month the young couple will invite all their friends to a house party.

RED BANK.—The Circumnavigators, also known as the Clambake Club of New York, composed of exporters and numbering about fifty, enjoyed their annual outing to Little Silver on Saturday. They came by boat, train, and motor from New York and Philadelphia. At Silvermere Inn at Little Silver Point they had an elaborate shore dinner. W. H. Schleicher of the Produce Exchange Building is President; F. W. Hilger of 24 State Street, New York, Secretary, and Godfrey Schumacker, Produce Exchange Building, Treasurer. W. G. Bischoff of Sofia, Bulgaria, is Honorary President, and the Committee of Arrangements included F. C. Schultze of 24 State Street, Chairman; D. P. Carrittee, F. A. Nankivell, L. M. Glackens, and J. H. Birch, Jr.

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